The Centre Reporter.

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THE DUTY OF THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

The duty of the Prohibitionists is perfectly clear, and it is the same as the duty of all other good citizens. It is to vote for the public welfare independently of party action and party ties. It was the duty of all decent Republicans to break away from their organizations and put up the Emery ticket. It was the duty of the Democrats to drop national issues in a State campaign and indorse Emery and join with the Independent Republicans in destroying the pestilent Republican Machine. Whether their party shall indorse the Emery ticket or not, it is the duty of the Prohibitionists as citizens to help in this good work.

It is true that Prohibition is a State issue and the tariff is not. But no Prohibitionist dreams that his party can capture the State this year, and the Lincoln party has declared in favor of local prohibition—of local option, as it is more commonly known. Certainly to accomplish that would be in the direction of the purposes of the Prohibition party. It is not necessary to wait until the entire State shall be converted to prohibition if some of the counties are ready for it now. By supporting local option until they can get prohibition throughout the State the temperance people would be acting consistently with their principles.

The president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union is in favor of the Emery ticket, and believes the members of her society generally are. The chairman of the Prohibition City Committee believes that most of the members of his party are in favor of supporting Mr. Emery, and that his candidacy may be indorsed.

But whether his nomination shall be formally indorsed or not, the members of the temperance party owe it to themselves, their State and their cause to support Emery and local option and destroy the power of the Republican Machine.

THE PROHIBITION POSITION.

The right of the Prohibition Executive Committee to nominate a Prohibitionist in place of Mr. Berry for Governor and to make its campaign upon prohibition principles is conceded by everybody, although there has been a precedent for the subordination of the prohibition plank to the more pressing necessities of good government. Nor, in view of that precedent, could exception have been taken to a repetition of that course. But the action of the committee in transferring its authority to an individual, with the understanding that if the party can obtain recognition on another ticket the committee will go along, but if that recognition is denied will insist upon filing out its own ticket and a Prohibition campaign, has invited severe criticism.

This is based upon the interpretation of the committee's course as signifying a preference for place rather than principle, for office rather than reform. The result is to place the party in an awkward position—a position that must be humiliating to the rank and file of the party, however it may be to the managers who are responsible. Yet, whatever the result of negotiations, whether the Prohibition managers are recognized or rejected, whether they declare for coalition or independent action, is of minor importance. In the end the vote of the Prohibitionists will be cast by the members of the party after making up their own minds. And it is the votes that count.

Emery is not a Prohibitionist. He never posed as one. Neither is he a Democrat, though the Democrats have nominated him for the highest office in the State. It is for the Prohibitionists to decide whether the cause for which they stand will be better advanced by playing into the hands of so noted an advocate of cold water principles (?) as Senator Penrose than by helping the other friends of good government to elect Lewis Emery, Jr., to the Governorship.

Brother Swallow is driving his quill. Just at present he is working the candidates for governor in Pennsylvania for space in the Church Forum, and agrees to publish an article of seven hundred words and a half-tone cut of the author, also to furnish extras at a reasonable price. The reverend gentleman is a nocker. From all accounts he expects his opposition to Mr. Emery to make him a pile of dough.

If Prohibition were the issue, Dr. Swallow might find an excuse for fighting a man of the type of Mr. Emery.

But the doctor is a scrapper, you know, and prefers to sail in on Emery rather than the Gang.

The Wilson & McClay flouring mill, at Belleville, was struck by lightning and burned. The plant had a capacity of about eighty barrels of flour per day. The loss was $22,000, the property being insured for about half its value.

THROUGHOUT THE STATE

News of a Semi-Local Character Gathered from the Exchange Table.

Because of unprofessional practices by certain attorneys, a bar rule was passed in Snyder county, fixing $3 as the minimum fee for collections.

Five Reading citizens have offered the county $2000 for the privilege of collecting the county tax in the city. Though the county pays $7000 in commissions to collectors, the offer must be refused, as it is illegal.

Nathaniel Tolbert, 96 years of age, well known as "Uncle Nate," was found dead in a chair at his home in Williamsport. Tolbert was a very well known colored man in that city. He was born in slavery and served three years in the civil war, being among those who marched "From Atlanta to the Sea" with General Sherman.

A railroad story which may prove to be of vast interest to Williamsport is told of in the Pittsburg Press. It is stated that through a combination of five roads, a four-track trunk line will be built from Pittsburg east, extending through the Clearfield coal fields, into the coal fields of northern Lycoming county, and on east to Binghamton and Boston, giving a Pittsburg entry and an eastern outlet to all the roads which are concerned in the venture.

County Superintendent C. W. Stine of York county, is endeavoring to convince the directors of the rural districts that township high schools are a necessity, and as a result of his efforts it is probable that many districts will have such schools in operation during the next term.

Farmers' granges in Blair county declare they will have no doctors, lawyers or politicians on the Board of Managers or as directors in any way of the fair they propose to hold at Dell Delight Park in September. It will be an agricultural fair, with no outside adulterants to arouse doubts as to its brand.

Professor J. Frank Newman, principal of the Waynesboro schools, has been elected vice principal of the Shippensburg State Normal School.

Having reached the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. David Shank quietly observed the day, on Saturday, at their home in Lock Haven. Their marriage occurred in 1864, at Marietta, Lancaster county, and four years later they came to Lock Haven, where they have ever since made their home. Mr. Shank will be eighty-four years old next month, while his wife has just celebrated her eightieth birthday. Four children were born to them, and three of these are now living.

A man supposed to be Samuel Guerly, of Lebanon county, went to sleep in the barn of Isaac G. Sensenig, near Reidenbrch's, Lancaster county, with a lighted pipe in his mouth. The barn was burned and the man almost cremated. The property loss was $3,000, with $1,200 insurance.

Frank Diehl, 60 years old, a farmer living at New Oxford, Adams county, is dead after living a week with a broken neck. While working in a field last Friday he fell from a wagon.

Dr. M. J. Fiery, formerly pastor of St. John's English Lutheran church of Lock Haven, but recently of Pottsville, is lying in a precarious condition from blood poisoning, received from cutting a sore corn. Dr. Fiery did the cutting himself and after blood poisoning developed his foot was amputated, but the operation failed to stay the progress of the disease and his life now lies in the balance.

Wants Right to Drink.

James Williams, secretary of the Anti-Saloon League, of Roaring Springs, sent a note to the proprietors of the Kellerman House, Holidaysburg, warning them not to sell intoxicating liquors to ten citizens of his town.

Joseph Carpenter, one of the men placed under the ban, has instituted suit for libel against secretary Williams, alleging that he has suffered damages to the extent of $2000 to his constituent right and freedom to drink.

Keith's Theatre.

Murray Carson, assisted by Miss Esme Beringer, in a play entitled, "The Point of the Sword," is the headliner at Keith's Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, this week. The Three Ronay Sisters constitute another chief attraction. These latter are the only women clowns on earth, and give European musical pantomimes. The Buckeye State Musical Four are another drawing card, while Estelle Wordette & Company present "A Honeymoon in the Catskills." Dixon & Anger will contribute a character skit "The Baron and His Friend." Jean Ardelle and her "picks" promise some novelties in song and dance. Blanche Everett is a splendid mimic. Other features on the bill are altogether pleasing.

INCIDENTS OF 1878.

Local Items Taken from the Centre Reporter of Interest to 1906 Readers.

[*Note: The spelling of proper names is the same as found in the files of the Reporter.*]

SEPTEMBER 26—The Odd Fellows hall at Millheim will be dedicated on the 27th.

A toll gate was put up at the lower end of Centre Hall.

The residence of Levi Reader, in Georges Valley, was robbed of $450 while the family was absent.

OCTOBER 10—Friday one of the outbuildings on the farm of Lafayette Neff took fire and the greater part of the roof and gable burned before the flames were extinguished. An outhouse of the John Dauberman farm was also afire, one day last week, and threatened destruction of the main house.

The dwelling house of John Conley, east of Centre Hall, took fire about midnight and was entirely burned, together with nearly all the furniture, etc. The loss was about $1800; insurance, $1200.

The house of Alexander Kerr, of Potter township, was robbed of $44 last Sunday. Three tramps were arrested on suspicion, but no proof of guilt could be sustained.

OCTOBER 24—Millheim has made application to the court to become a borough.

NOVEMBER 24—John Spangler was elected sheriff by a majority of 1123.

John Conley's new brick house is already under roof.

David J. Meyer will take charge of the Centre Hall hotel as soon as the present landlord moves to Bellefonte to take charge of his office.

George Hoffer will soon move from near Centre Hall to State College to become landlord of the hotel at that point.

NOVEMBER 28—The farm of Judge Love, deceased, was sold to Adam Krumrine for $80 per acre.

Uriah D. Osman sold his house and lot in Centre Hall to Daniel Fleisher for $1400.

Samuel Burrell, of Haines township, purchased the farm of Daniel Durst, in Gregg township, for $9000.

Brass bands were organized at Pleasant Gap and Lemont.

J. B. Jordan, of the Loop, intends moving to Illinois in a few weeks.

Married—September 22, Jacob F. Lyons and Mary C. Geiswite, both of Bellefonte . . . September 12, Samuel Smith, of Laurelton, and Miss Susan Grape, of Penns Valley . . . September 19, Albert A. Miller and Miss Mary A. Kramer, both of Millheim . . . October 8, Henry Crawford and Mrs. Maggie Marks, both of Potters Mills. . . . October 14, James D. Lose and Miss Laura Held, both of Millheim. . . October 8, John J. Moser, of Boalsburg, and Miss Ada E. Mauck, of Salona . . . October 27, Jeremiah Brungart and Miss Sara Lamey, both of Miles township . . . October 30, James Reed, of Pine Grove Mills, and Miss Sally Ann Sparr, of Harris township . . . November 7, Lewis E. Grenoble and Harriet Louisa Gensel, both of Spring Mills . . . October 31, William E. Grove, of Lemont, and Miss Annie E. Zettle, of College township, . . . October 20, Harvey Wise and Miss Sarah Vonada, both of Woodward . . . October 20, David Wantz and Miss Phoebe Dress, both of Aaronsburg . . . November 13, John W. Dashem, and Miss Adora M. Wright, both of near Tusseyville . . . November 14, Thomas Richardson, of Spring Mills, and Catherine J. Palmer, of Potters Mills.

Ferguson Township Teachers.

The following teachers were elected for Ferguson township: Pine Grove grammar, M. E. Heberling; Pine Grove primary, Miss Maude McManus; Kepler, Miss Etters; White Hall, John Homan; Oak Grove, Miss Dreiblebis; Branch, Miss Gertie Keichline; Krumrine, Wm. Garner; Marengo, Walter Wrye; Tadpole, Clair Weaver; Pine Hall, Miss Garbrick; Baileyville primary, Miss Mary Heberling; Glades, Miss Sarah McWilliams. The High school, at Pine Grove Mills, Baileyville grammar, Gatesburg and Centre were held over. The school tax was fixed at six mills.

Business Men's Picnic Privileges.

The Passenger Department of the Central R. R. of Pennsylvania has announced that bids for the various stand privileges at Hecla Park, Thursday, August 16th, account of the Centre-Clinton County Business Men's Picnic will be received up to noon on August 4th. Those desiring any of the privileges should get their bids in before that time. Sale will be made to the highest responsible bidders, reserving the right to reject any and all bids.

The Song of the Farmer.

Farmers, like children on picnic days, were singing:

Rain, rain, go away;
Come back some other day.

August Jurors.

The following have been drawn to serve as jurors at the August session of court, commencing Monday, August 27th and continuing for one week only:

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Fred Fehl, laborer, Miles
Fred Schlagle, farmer, Miles
Gideon Beightol, laborer, Snow Shoe
James Harshberger, laborer, Potter
Harry Hartranft, miller, Bellefonte
Jacob Harmon, gent, Philipsburg
L. R. Lingle, farmer, Potter
Oscar E. Miles, merchant, Milesburg
D. W. Heaton, farmer, Huston
S. H. Hoy, farmer, Benner
Levi Stump, farmer, Miles
Clyde Smetzler, farmer, Benner
Irvin Clark, farmer, Liberty
Christ Pletcher, carpenter, Howard
John H. Garver, farmer, Potter
C. H. Smull, laborer, Miles
Samuel Nearhoof, farmer, Taylor
John R. Eckley, farmer, Boggs
Asa Spencer, coal operator, Philipsburg
Henry Moyer, farmer, Gregg
George Gault, carpenter, Bellefonte
James Nolan, fireman, Bellefonte
John E. Homan, laborer, Philipsburg
Charles E. Stover, farmer, Haines
P. M. Smith, cabinet maker, Bellefonte
Jos. L. Neff, farmer, Boggs
D. R. Poorman, farmer, Boggs
Reuben Glossner, farmer, Marion
W. E. Frank, carpenter, Rush
R. U. Bitner, teacher, Gregg
John Shively, farmer, Taylor
Warren Slack, farmer, Potter
Samuel Leech, laborer, Howard
O. H. Wolf, farmer, Miles
J. Albert Walton, clerk, Philipsburg
Dorsey Myers, merchant, Philipsburg
Jesse Long, farmer, Gregg
Henry Wingard, farmer, Penn
P. B. Jordan, farmer, Potter
John H. Breon, College
S. S. Grieb, laborer, State College
Conrad Miller, contractor, Spring
W. W. Rupert, farmer, Walker
Charles C. Hess, farmer, Rush
Wm. H. Noll, merchant, Spring
Joseph Cowher, farmer, Worth
Walter H. Williams, teacher, Worth
Wallace Kreider, farmer, Miles

GRAND JURORS.

James H. Ryan, laborer, Bellefonte
John K. Rockey, farmer, Boggs
Martin McGowan, laborer, Snow Shoe
John Hull, fireman, Bellefonte
David Shivery, farmer, Patton
Jacob Kerstetter, gentleman, Penn
John B. Mayes, marble cutter, College
Wm Gingerich, laborer, Potter
Hugh Ward, lumberman, Snow Shoe
Frank Dietrich, painter, Bellefonte
Wm. N. Corl, carpenter, Spring
John Yearick, farmer, Marion
W. E. Brown, clerk, Snow Shoe
John H. Beck, farmer, Snow Shoe
George Secrist, carpenter, Millheim
Sol Poorman, farmer, Spring
Wm. Poorman, laborer, Snow Shoe
M. J. Packer, laborer, Curtin
M. A. Elder, bookkeeper, Philipsburg
Edward Poorman, gent, Snow Shoe
F. E. Gutelius, dentist, Millheim
W. H. Bartholomew, agent, CentreHall
Wm. Harshberger, farmer, Walker
Wm. Furst, farmer, Patton

LOCALS.

Trout season finishes with July.

A. G. Noll, one of the most enthusiastic members of Company B, is enjoying camp life at Gettysburg.

The East Kishacoquillas Presbyterian congregation, at Reedsville, intend placing a new $2,000 Estey pipe organ in their church next month.

Wm. H. Ott has resigned as mailing clerk in the Bellefonte postoffice, and will be succeeded by Edward Handscom, of State College.

Harry W. Dinges, the trucker, harvested a crop of over 1200 quarts of raspberries, which were sold at eight cents per quart. He now has ripening a crop of blackberries.

Remember the Sabbath-School convention at Tusseyville Thursday afternoon and evening, July 26th. All are invited. Among those who have promised to be present and participate are Drs. D. M. Wolf and Jas. W. Boal and Revs. J. M. Rearick, A. A. Black, E. E. Haney, S. H. Deitzel and W. H. Schuyler.

Nevin Raffensberger, a fireman on the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, was run over at Boiling Springs, Wednesday of last week and both legs cut off. He resides at Gettysburg, and is a brother-in-law of G. W. Bushman, of this place. Mr. Bushman attended the funeral services which were held Friday afternoon.

The visit of Miss Myrtle Henderson, of Harrisburg, to Centre Hall terminated very unfortunately. Friday she and some of her companions were on Grange Park, when Miss Henderson jumped from a railing about three feet high, tearing one of the ligaments in her leg below the knee. Monday she was carried on an improvised stretcher from the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Durst, whose daughters she was visiting, to the railroad station and put aboard the train, her companion, Miss Greene, of Maytown, accompanying her.

Who May Have Passes.

According to the Railroad Rate bill passed and signed by the President it is made lawful for free railway transportation to be given to the following parties:

Railroad officers, agents, employes and members of their immediate families, railroad attorneys and their families, female nurses that served during the Civil War, physicians and surgeons, ministers of religion, inmates of hospitals and charitable institutions, indigent, destitute and homeless persons transported by charitable societies or hospitals, and the necessary agents employed in such transportation; inmates of the national homes or State homes for disabled volunteer soldiers and sailors, ex-Confederate soldiers and sailors orphans' home, including those about to enter and those returning home after discharge, and owners and caretakers of live stock. Railroads may carry free passengers on account of charity from and to places visited by epidemic or pestilence or fire, flood, earthquake or other calamitous visitations.

Penn'a at Jamestown.

Ground was broken for Pennsylvania's State building at the Jamestown Exposition. The building will be an exact reproduction of Independence Hall at Philadelphia. It will cost $22,800 and will be constructed as a permanent building that will be presented to Virginia at the close of the Exposition.

Box Social Saturday Night.

The Sunday school class taught by ex-Sheriff Brungart will hold a box social in Grange Arcadia, Saturday evening. The young ladies have arranged to have a fine lot of amusements. The social will have many new features. Go to the hall and have a pleasant time.

Spring Mills.

Rev. James Runkle and family, of Williamsport, arrived here last Wednesday on a visit to his mother, Mrs. Lucinda Runkle.

Rev. Snyder, of the Evangelical church, met with quite a mishap last week. His horse stepped on his foot, causing him considerable pain and lameness for several days.

The corn crop down this way never looked better than it does now, and potatoes—the acreage is unusually large—to judge from the stalks, give promise of a heavy yield. The wet weather, of late, has interfered very materially with the housing of grain.

The nomination of Emery seems to give universal satisfaction in this Democratic Gibraltar. Fusion, according to the general opinion from most every section of the state, indicate a tidal wave for reform and a death blow to machine politics and all its infamies.

The rains have been quite frequent during the week. One or two were almost equal to a cloud burst, and were accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning and heavy peals of thunder. No particular damage was done, save that the mud made walking difficult.

Last week David Sowers, milk route agent for the Spring Mills Creamery, had one of his legs broken by the kick of a horse—quite a serious fracture. Until he is able to resume work his son John will attend to the milk route. Friday one of his horses had a sun stroke, but finally recovered.

The engineers of the P. R. R. were here last week and located the abutments for the new bridge over the tracks at Allison's grain house. This has always been a very dangerous crossing, but the road will now be elevated, and the crossing at grade avoided.

Tuesday evening of last week Cleveland Gentzel and Miss Jessie Fredericks were united in marriage at the M. E. parsonage. On their return home the couple were serenaded by the boys, who made the night, for the time being, perfectly hideous with their racket and noise. Samuel Sowers and bride arrived here Wednesday following, on a visit to his parents. In the evening they were saluted by a similar racket of "confusion worse confounded." There is a great deal of folly in this kind of amusement.

The latest decision in the rural delivery system is that any one can make his own letter box, provided it is made according to the instructions of the department. So many inches long, so many wide, so many deep must have his name painted on it, and in rainy weather must have an umbrella over the box, and before it can be used it must be approved by the department, and possibly a tin tag will be attached, giving the date of the approval. What supreme bosh, when one can buy a box already approved for infinitely less than to make it himself, and all the trouble saved. But there is nothing like decisions.

We don't need our creditors to make it hot for us this time of the year.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

Mrs. W. H. Musser, of Millheim, is nursing a broken arm. The injury was caused by a fall.

At Harrisburg Sunday a $46,000 German Lutheran church was dedicated. The pastor is Rev. J. G. Pfuhl.

Thieves broke through a window of Montgomery & Company's store. It is not known how many goods were carried away.

William P. Kuhn is back to his old post in Lyon & Company's store, Bellefonte. He had been in Williamsport for several months.

Rev. Edward G. Richardson, of Baltimore, will be the new pastor of the Episcopal congregation in Bellefonte. He will be in Bellefonte about the middle of September.

A. O. Harvey, of Mill Hall, and his associates were paid the six hundred dollars for the capture of Green and Dillon. There was a contest for this purse, and it was finally decided to give it to the first captors.

A. R. Houser, a son of J. W. Houser, of Peru Station, returned home from Williamsport where he underwent a serious operation for appendicitis. He stood the operation very well and is on the rapid road to recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Brown, of Belleville, Ohio, are east on a visit, and for a few days were the guests of the former's cousin, Mrs. J. T. Potter, west of Centre Hall. Mr. Brown is a native of Clinton county, having gone west from Clintondale.

Rev. John L. Williams, of Oakland, a minister of the "Church of God," immersed five penitents in Elk creek, near Smullton, Sunday afternoon, says the Journal. A large number of people gathered to witness the baptism as the ceremony was new and strange to them.

The carpenters on the J. T. Smith farm, near Tusseyville, did a stunt on completing their job. In the forenoon the shingles and some of the timber were growing in the woods, and before night they were made into a roof and sheltered crops. Aaron Thomas was the carpenter in charge.

Lightning struck and burned a shock of wheat in each of the wheat fields of George Heckman and W. D. Bartges, east of Centre Hall. The same elements were also responsible for laying on their backs a number of chicks, the property of Mrs. Sidney Poorman, in Centre Hall.

The Miles township school board has posted notices throughout the township notifying parents and guardians of children who are of school age, that no children will be admitted to the public schools of that township unless they present a certificate from a physician of successful vaccination.

The recent rains have caused much of the wheat, standing in shock, to sprout. This will necessitate much care on the part of the farmer to select good grain for seed. The rains, however, were very beneficial. The pasture lots will take on new life; the corn is growing at almost a galloping rate; and prospects for a second crop of hay are now fair.

Prof. Frank Thompson was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Thompson and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rice, at the Centre Hall hotel. Mr. Thompson is a son of Rev. Samuel Thompson, deceased, who served various Presbyterian charges in Central Pennsylvania. Prof. Thompson is one of thirty instructors in Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Wilson Kistler, of Lock Haven, has become a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Fifteenth district, and his friends say if he be placed upon the ticket he will wage a warm fight against Elias Deemer, Republican, present Congressman and candidate for re-election. Mr. Kistler is a tanner and has been long identified with the industries of Central Pennsylvania.

The name of this town stands for a picture in the minds of all who have lingered even for a few fleeting days within the charm of its wooing beauty. It stands not alone as a pleasant picture, but as the future ideal to its own loyal citizens. It is unique among its own sisters in this county as an ideal town of homes, even as the county is unique for its wealth, fertility and manifold attractions.

Mail carriers have no authority to trespass upon private property and the postal laws give them no special rights or privileges as regard the use of public roads. The law prohibits any wilful interference with the performance of postal service, but such prohibition does not authorize mail carriers to disregard state laws or municipal ordinances as regards the use of the public roads, nor authorizes them to wilfully interfere with the rightful use of public roads, by both parties.

RUSSELL SAGE, FINANCIER, DEAD

Noted Money Man Stricken Suddenly in Ninetieth Year.

HE WAS ILL ONLY A FEW HOURS.

Death of the Great Financier Was Due to a General Breaking Up of the Vital Force From Old Age—He Had No Idea Death Was Near and Was Joking With His Wife a Few Minutes Before the End Came.

RUSSELL SAGE'S TRAITS.

Had an income of $5,000 a day, and put $5 in the collection plate at church every Sunday.

Was worth nearly $100,000, and, in a bust of generosity, once gave $50 to missions.

Wore the same hat and overcoat for 20 years, and paid $2 a pair for his shoes.

Was a grocer's boy at 15, getting $4 a month and his board, and saving money on it.

Was member of the Ways and Means Committee of Congress in 1854, but resigned from the House to go back into the business of making money.

Began making money in Wall Street in 1867 and lost $6,000,000 in one day in the panic of May, 1884.

Used W. R. Laidlaw, who was in his office on business, as a shield against a crank with dynamite, and refused to compensate Laidlaw, who was severely injured by the explosion, and fought his suit off in the courts until it was dropped.

Was twice married, and gave $120,000 for the erection of a memorial hall to his first wife—the largest sum of money he ever gave away.

New York (Special).—Russell Sage died suddenly Sunday at his country home, Cedarcroft, at Lawrence, L. I. The immediate cause of death was heart failure, resulting from a complication of diseases incident to old age. The veteran financier would have celebrated his ninetieth birthday on August 4.

At noon he was seized with a sinking spell and collapse, falling into unconsciousness about two hours before his death, which occurred at 4.30 o'clock.

There were present at the end Mrs. Sage, her brother, Col. J. J. Slocum; the Rev. Dr. Robert Leetch, Dr. Theodore S. Janeway, of New York; Dr. J. Carl Schmuck, a local physician, and Dr. John P. Munn, for many years Mr. Sage's family physician, who was summoned from New York when the first alarming symptoms were manifest.

The funeral services will be held at the West Presbyterian Church, in West Forty-second Street, of which Mr. Sage had been a member for many years. The interment will take place in Troy.

Mr. Sage was propped up in his bed on the second floor of the house, and he gazed out on the ocean. Calling Mrs. Sage to the room shortly after noon, he pointed out to a full-rigged ship, with all sails set, that was disappearing on the far eastern horizon. The two talked for a short while, and Mr. Sage was in the best of humor.

He didn't realize that he was a very sick man, and the doctors had not attempted to impress on him the fact that the end was near. About 12.30 he grew faint and sank back on the bed. In a twinkling he was unconscious. Dr. J. Carl Schmuck, the local physician attending Mr. Sage, saw the condition of the patient and sent a hurry call to this city, for Dr. Janeway. The latter made for Lawrence as fast as his automobile could travel. He reached his house sometime before Mr. Sage expired, at 4.30 o'clock.

As Mr. Sage had sunk into unconsciousness, there were no farewell words. Those at the bedside say that the end was quite peaceful.

CHILDREN GAMBLED THERE.

Official Finding in French Lick and Baden Hotel Cases.

Indianapolis (Special).—Anditor of State Bigler has written to the French Lick Springs Company and the West Baden Springs Company that as a result of investgation he instituted there last week he finds that two companies have been engaged in "wanton and wilful violation of the criminal laws" of the State. He demands that both companies cease their "unlawful practices."

This is the official finding, following examination of the papers, records and documents of each company. The Auditor says he found that each company had been violating the criminal laws of the State in that they permitted gambling to be carried on in the hotel from about December, 1905, to April, 1906, and that children were among those allowed to gamble there.

Two New Consuls.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., (Special).—President Roosevelt signed recess commissions for two new consuls. William H. Gale, of Virginia, was appointed consul at Puerta Plata, Dominican Republic, and George Bucklin, Jr., of Oklahoma, was assigned to Gauchau, Saxony. The President also signed proclamations creating the Hepner forest reserve in Oregon and the Pinnacles forest reserve in California.

400 Miners on Strike.

Charleroi, Pa., (Special)—The 400 miners employed by the Charleroi Coal Works went out on a strike in sympathy with the striking miners at Creighton, as it is alleged that the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company has been shipping coal from the Charleroi mine to their plant at Creighton. There were no demonstrations of a disorderly nature, the men simply staying away from the mine and cleaning everything as if preparing for an extended shut down.

LATESTNEWS INSHORTORDER

DOMESTIC

Clarence W. Watson's horse Ringing Bells, which won a decision over Newsboy at the Atlantic City Horse Show, was defeated by Newsboy. The rivals are to meet again.

Governor Pennypacker has set dates in September for the hanging of four murderers, John Williams, Cornelius Combs, Frank Johnson and Joseph Gibson.

The selectmen of Belchertown, Mass., have offered a reward for the body of Wirgola Mabel Gondall, who has been missing for several days.

The rival counsel of Harry K. Thaw and his mother are at odds over which side shall receive the reports of the insanity experts.

Al. Hauckenback, a Minneapolis sign painter, was notified that he had fallen heir to $200,000 by the death of a brother in Seattle.

The Cincinnati, Columbus and Toledo Railroad Company was incorporated at Columbus. The capital stock is $10,000.

The crew of the Norwegian bark Undal was rescued by the New York 725 miles east of Sandy Hook light.

President John F. Dryden, in answer to queries by a committee of the New Jersey legislature regarding his salary of $65,000, replied that ability commands price.

Fifteen hundred excursionists were thrown into a panic during a collision between the steamboats Thomas Patton and Perseus in New York harbor.

Mrs. Florence L. Piza, of New York, ill with nervousness, killed herself by leaping from the sixth story of the Hotel Touraine, Boston.

The sewer Pipe Trust, facing probing by a federal grand jury, agrees to disband on condition that the investigation be called off.

The town of Socorro, N. M., has been badly damaged by earthquakes, many of the inhabitants having fled or camped out.

The National Business League has indorsed Roosevelt's work in placing the consular service on the merit system.

A number of New England cotton mills have made a five per cent. increase in operatives' wages.

Two Kentucky feudists, Dick Hall and John Thornberry, were shot to death from ambush.

Henry H. Rogers and William Rockefeller, of the Standard Oil interests, have withdrawn from the committee of trustees of the Mutual Life Company appointed to nominate a new board of directors.

Proprietors of New Jersey coast resorts have protested against the dumping of New York's garbage so close to shore that it drifts in on the Jersey beach.

Former Judge Hargis and former Sheriff Callahan, charged with the murder of Attorney Marcum in a Kentucky feud, were declared not guilty.

Chicago hears that the New York Central Railroad has made a bid of $18,000,000 for John R. Walsh's two Indiana railroads.

The mother of Harry K. Thaw and her lawyers have decided to ask that the prisoner be committed to an insane asylum.

Two lives were lost and three persons were injured in a fire in the Park Hotel, Pittsburg.

Consul General George E. Anderson, at Rio Janeiro, reports that many Brazilian diamond companies are frauds, with Americans as the victims.

Samuel Meanley and his son and daughter were struck by a train on the Manhattan Beach Line, in East New York, and all three were killed.

Charles Engel, a wealthy merchant of Constantine, Mich., married Miss Segridge Johnson, the parlor maid at the Hotel Manhattan, New York.

FOREIGN

A treaty of peace between Salvador and Guatemala was signed on board the United States cruiser Marblehead while on the high seas.

By the will of Alfred Beit, the South African millionaire, filed in London, millions are left for charitable and educational purposes.

The United States schoolship Saratoga arrived at Southhampton. During the ship's stay there the cadets will visit London.

A new move to keep American preserved meats out of Germany has been started by the agrarians.

The German Asiatic Company's oil depot in Singapore was burned. Three persons lost their lives.

The Jaapnese government has decided to buy six railroads for $125,000,000.

The suit of Edna Wallace Hopper, the actress, to break the will of her stepfather, in which his brother, formerly the premier of British Columbia, was named as legatee, has been passed up to the Privy Council of England.

A large delegation of the International Congress of Architects, in session in London, were received by Ambassador Reid, and also paid a visit to Windsor Castle.

John Burns announced in the House of Commons that the government would provide $1,000,000 for the relief of the unemployed in London the coming winter.

The Scottish members of the British Parliament will introduce a bill providing for the establishment of a parliament for Scotland.

Two English Army contractors were fined for supplying adulterated and colored foodstuffs for the soldiers in Hounslow Barracks.

The report is denied in Vienna that under certain conditions Austria would support Russia in suppressing a revolution.

Major Dreyfus was present at a demonstration at the tomb of Emile Zola commemorative of his acquittal.

The sarcophagus of Charlemagne at Aix la Chapelle was opened at Emperor William's wish for the purpose of examining two precious cloths.

The general congress of socialistic interparliamentary committees opened in London under the presidency of James Keir Hardie.

Six guard regiments, 26 line, 7 cavalry, 6 artillery and 5 sapper regiments of the Russian Army have joined the revolutionists.

WOULD HAVE GEN. STOESSEL SHOT

The Port Arthur Commission So Recommends.

A REPRIMAND FOR GEN. ALEXIEFF.

Investigation of the Surrender of Port Arthur Results in Suggestions for the Infliction of Severe Penalties Upon All the Russian Officers Concerned—Dismissal From the Army for Gen. Fock.

HEAVY PENALTIES.

The commissioners recommendations are:

Lieutenant General Stoessel, dismissal from army and death.

Lieutenant General Fock, dismissal and 20 years' hard labor.

General Reiss, dismissal and banishment.

Admiral Alexieff, reprimand.

Lieutenant General Sunirnoff, reprimand.

General Vernander, reprimand.

St. PetersLurg, (By Cable).—The commission appointed to investigate the surrender of Port Arthur has finished its labors and recommends that Lieutenant General Stoessel, the former commander of the Russian forces at Port Arthur, be dismissed from the army and shot; that Lieutenant General Fock, who commanded the Fourth East Siberian Division at Port Arthur, be dismissed from the army and undergo a year's hard labor; that General Reiss, chief of staff of General Stoessel, be dismissed and banished, and that Admiral Alexieff, former viceroy in the Far East; Lieutenant General Smirnoff, commander of the Port Arthur fortress, and General Vernander be reprimanded.

The formal trial of these officers will take place shortly.

All the officers named in the report of the commission ranked among the high est in the Czar's service. Gen. Anatole Michaelovitch Stoessel is of German extraction, and Emperor William, after the fall of Port Arthur, decorated him for his splendid defense of Port Arthur. The Japanese General Nogi and others and Admiral Togo also praised the bravery of the Russian commander.

The statements after the war of certain under officers who went through the seige with Stoessel indicated that he did not deserve the credit for the defense of the fortress.

The story of the surrender of the fortress, however, as told by the war correspondents, was that Stoessel had defended it for 241 days and could do no more. He had less than 10,000 men able to stand on their feet. He had 22,000 sick and wounded in the hospitals and was without medicine and surgical supplies. His men were worn out under the strain of the bombardment that week after week, day and night, had swept Port Arthur with a storm of steel.

Having done his best, according to the correspondents, Stossel sent a note to Nogi offering to surrender. At 9 o'clock on the evening of January 1, 1905, the guns were silenced and the long seige was ended. After the surrender there were thousands more men turned over to the Jaapnese as prisoners than were first reported to be in the garrison at the time Stoessel gave up the fight.

When the seige began the forces under Stoessel comptised 44,000 men, with 780 guns.

Admiral Alexieff, who it has been recommended be reprimanded, has always been regarded with high favor by American naval officers who have been thrown in contact with him. He was the Russian naval commander-in-chief in China during the troubles in 1900 and the military governor of Kuangtung Peninsula. Subsequently he was made viceroy in the Far East. Owing to severe criticism of his conduct in the war with Japan he was relieved on his own request.

GOES BALLOONING AGAIN.

Mrs. Thomas and Her Husband Sail Over New York.

New York, (Special).—Dr. Julian P. Thomas made a balloon ascension in the Bronx, touched the housetops of One Hundred and Sixth Street and Park Avenue, sailed northward over the East River to Newton, L. I., made a couple of farmers angry by tearing up their garden patches with the drag rope of the balloon, came back again over the East River, swept over Central Park, skipped the water of the North River and finally landed at Woodcliff, which is in New Jersey, opposite about Sixtieth Street.

Mrs. Thomas accompanied her husband on the trip. So did Roy L. Knabenshue. Dr. Thomas says they got as high as 9,000 feet, the highest he has ever been. They had a camera for taking moving pictures along, and they think they got results.

Mrs. Thomas says she wasn't scared, and she is not sure that ballooning is very exciting. Everything went smoothly from shart to finish.

Blaze at Crabtree Mine.

Greensboro, Pa., (Special).—Fire of mysterious origin destroyed the tipple, washery, oilhouse, fanhouse and blacksmith shop at the Crabtree Mine of the Jamison Coal and Coke Company, near here. The plant was one of the largest in the field, and the officials estimate the loss at $75,000. About 250 men were thrown out of employment by the blaze.

Stoessel's Sentence Shocks Japan.

London, (By Cable).—The correspondent at Tokio of the Daily Telegram sends the following: "The report that General Stoessel has been sentenced to death has shocked the public sentiment of Japan. Military opinion, from the highest to the lowest, conscientiously believe the verdict wrong. Facts ascertained by the beseiging army at Port Arthur would not only have acquitted the General, but have gained him the gratitude of his country."

TOWN WRECKED BY EARTHQUAKE.

Thousands of People Fleeing From Socorro, in New Mexico.

El Paso, Tex., (Special).—Socorro, N. M., south of Santa Fe, has been severely damaged by an earthquake. Fifty-two shocks have been felt since Sunday morning. The courthouse is reported wrecked. The buildings of the School of Mines are cracked and nearly every residence in the city is cracked or wrecked. More than two-thirds of them at least are damaged or destroyed.

The town, which is largely of adobe and brick, is almost shaken to pieces. The people are fleeing, but no one has been killed. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway has sent box cars to Socorro to take people away and many have already fled to other towns. Huge boulders have been jarred down on the railroad track and trains cannot enter the town. They stop several miles outside the place.

The water in the Hot Springs, near Socorro, has increased several degrees in temperature and the inhabitants fear that the extinct volcano 10 miles from the town will break out and begin spurting lava.

Many of the people are fleeing without anything, locking up their houses and getting out of town as soon as they can. The entire surrounding country has felt the shocks and much damage has been done, especially at San Marcia and Magdalena.

A cloudburst occurred near Carlsbad, N. M., and three inches of rain fell in an hour. Most of the people of Socorro are still camping in the open. The action of Mayor Bursum, who, at his own expense, is doubling the capacity of the City's water supply to meet any fire emergency, is restoring confidence, as he keeps the men at work even during the frequent earthquake shocks.

A Santa Fe train arriving four hours late, having been delayed by boulders thrown on the tracks by the earthquake near Socorro, brought a number of refugees from that region. Passengers report that the earthquake shocks continue and that many chimneys have been shaken down and walls of houses in Socorro cracked. Rumbling noises are heard beneath old lava beds near Socorro. But few inhabitants are left in Socorro now, according to the statements of the refugees.

CANAL LOAN A BIG SUCCESS.

Large Premium Offered For the Bonds—Issue Oversubscribed.

Washington, D. C. (Special)—Bids were opened at the Treasury Department for the $30,000,000 ten-thirty Panama Canal bonds under Secretary Shaw's circular of July 2. It is evident that the entire issue has been subscribed for at an average of from 103.94 to 103.96.

Secretary Shaw is deeply gratified at the great success of the Panama Canal loan. The average bid is 103.97. The lowest price at which any of the bonds will be sold is 103.63. Fisk & Robinson, of New York, will probably get the bulk of the bonds at prices ranging from 104 to 103.63. All bids below 103.50 were thrown aside without being considered.

There were probably 2,500 bidders, and the loan was oversubscribed many times. No awards were made, as Secretary Shaw desires to consider some of the bids before reaching a final decision. While it was believed that the national banks would be almost the only bidders, a surprisingly large number of bids from private persons were received.

The total number and amounts of bids made will not be ascertained, but it is apparent that the whole issue has been subscribed for several times over. The largest best single offer was that of Fisk & Robinson, of New York, who made six bids of $5,000,000 each, at an average of 103.85. Smaller bids at higher prices, however, will probably reduce the amount which will likely be awarded to them to about $15,000,000. One bid of 106 for the whole issue came from a man named Lindsay, at New Orleans, but on account of conditions named and for other reasons the bid was not considered. Several telegraphic bids were received too late to be considered, but the prices named were too small to be successful.

The secretary having stated that the bonds would be numbered serially beginning with the highest bid, one offer was made at 125 for $1,000, thus securing to the bidder bond No. 1. An examination of the best bids shows that offers of 104 1-16 and up aggregated $15,349,860; 104 to 104 1-16 aggregated $1,100,880; 103.75 to 104 aggregated $14,178,000.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

The Civil Service Commission announced that the wives and sweethearts of federal employes in the Philippines are eligible to become teachers.

A telegram to the Navy Department announces the arrival of Secretary Root on the cruiser Charleston at Pernambuco, Brazil.

Executive officers of the various departments are confronted with difficult questions in enforcing the President's eight-hour order.

An investigation by the Department of Labor has shown that in several industries convict labor has driven free labor to the wall.

A general court-martial was ordered in the Philippines for the trial of Capt. L. M. Koehler, accused of insubordination.

Secretary Wilson, upon his return from Chicago, reported that the conditions in the packing plants are improving.

The Philippine Commission has established in the islands a postal savings bank system.

Senor Velasquez, the Dominican minister of finance, and Dr. Hollander have formulated a plan for settling the debts of San Domingo.

Washington officials doubt the profession of Gourdain, the Chicago broker, who claims to be anxious to get into the Joliet Pententiary.

President Roosevelt has issued an order directing government officers to prosecute contractors who violate the Eight-hour Labor Law.

THE LITTLE WAR IS ABOUT OVER

All Anxious To Get On the Warship of Peace.

AN ARMISTICE IS DECLARED.

Uncle Sam's Cruiser Ready to Take on Board the Representatives of the Three Bellicose Republics and Carry Them to Sea to Settle Their Differences—Exaggerated Reports of the Carnage During the Hostilities.

La Libertad, Salvador (By Cable).—The United States cruiser Marblehead, Captain Mulligan, left Acajutla for San Jose, Guatemala, with American Minister Merry and the peace commissioners of Salvador and Honduras on board. The American Minister also represents Nicaragua and Costa Rica by permission of the authorities at Washington.

At San Jose the peace commissioners from Guatemala, the Charge d'Affaires of the United States and the Mexican minister will be received on board the cruiser and a treaty of peace between the warring republics will be drawn up and signed on the high seas.

After leaving the parties from Guatemala at San Jose the Marblehead will return to Acajutla with Minister Merry and his associates. An armistice between Guatemala and Salvador is arranged. The Marblehead after accomplishing her mission will await orders at Acajutla.

Salvador Boasts of Great Victory.

San Salvador (By Cable).—Never before in the history of Central America has there been such hard fighting. Salvador, as a government, was not prepared, and Guatemala had about three men to one. Notwithstanding the great odds, Salvador won every battle. The loss on both sides was great, Salvador losing about 700 killed and 1,100 wounded, and Guatemala about 2,800 killed and 3,900 wounded.

General Regalado, when killed, was over a mile in advance. He had 50 picked officers and men with him. Every one was killed, and after the rear troops came up and drove the Guatemala troops forward, they found over 600 dead Guatemalan soldiers, including several officers.

In every battle Salvador captured the enemy's artillery. Then Guatemala asked for peace. Salvador refused, but 12 hours later a telegram from President Roosevelt changed conditions.

Honduras to Act With Salvador.

Washington, (Special).—Honduras was not a party originally to the attempt of the United States to bring the warring nations together, but after it became clear that Honduras was involved in the difficulties the State Department made overtures to that country, and the reply was in effect that Honduras would be governed by the action of Salvador, which is its ally.

State Department officials are without advices as to what questions will be considered by the representatives of the battling republics when they meet on the United States cruiser Marblehead.

As a country signatory to The Hague Conference, the United States is held by the State Department to be duty bound to exert every possible effort to bring about peace, and it is maintained that the United States cannot be charged with interfering in any way with Central American affairs, because it has made no attempt whatever to direct the negotiations, but has merely offered its good offices and exerted all its influence in getting the fighting nations to settle their differences by peaceful rather than by warlike methods.

WOULD SPANK SON OF MILLIONAIRE.

Son of Banker Wormser Fined Fifty Dollars.

Hastings, N. Y., (Special).—There was a dramatic scene in Justice Thompkins' court here, when Isadore Wormser, Jr., the son of the well known banker, was arraigned for exceeding the automobile speed limit and fined $50. President of the Village Zinsser personally appeared to push the case against Wormser. In speaking of the case Mr. Zinsser said:

"Wormser belongs to that class of people who believe that money can do anything, and I appeared to show him that laws are not to be laughed at."

"Did you call him the bad boy of the Hastings?"

"No, not in that language. I did tell him he was no gentleman, but a loafer, and if he was my son I'd take him out in a woodshed and spank him with a shingle."

Wormser is about 36 years old.

BLEW UP HIS HOUSE.

Attempt to Kill A. C. Howell and Family—All Escaped.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., (Special).—An attempt was made at Avoca, near here, to kill A. C. Howell and his family by blowing up the building in which they lived with dynamite. All escaped, however, with slight injuries caused by flying glass and falling plaster. The front of the building, of which they occupied the second floor, was badly wrecked, nearly all of it being blown out. The lower portion was occupied by a store. A store and house across the street were also badly damaged.

Hanged Himself in Cell.

Detroit, Mich., (Special).—Christopher Spindlemen, the Windsor (Ontario) cigarmaker who shot and killed his wife, hanged himself in his cell in the jail at Sandwich, Ontario, with his shoelaces. Despite the fact that the guards were keeping a close watch over him and that an electric light was burning in his cell, Spindleman removed his shoelaces, tied them into a noose and made the end of it fast to the chains supporting his bed, strangling to death slowly.

HE ISN'T A DE LA VAULX.

A Philadelphia Boy Tries Aerial Stunts With An Umbrella.

Philadelphia, (Special).—As a result of his aerial aspirations, James Gillingham, 9 years old, of 5946 Crittenden Street, is lying in the Jewish Hospital with a broken arm. James had seen several balloon ascensions at county fairs, and aeronauting looked easy to him. He resolved to take an aerial trip. With a large umbrella he went to the roof of a stable near his home and jumped off. He sailed gracefully through the air and alighted on the ground without a jar. Then he tried a second trip. This time the parachute collapsed as he stepped off the roof. He struck the ground with a thud. When they picked him up it was found that his right arm was broken.

DROVE NAILS INTO HER HEAD.

Aged Arkansas Woman Adopts a Novel Means of Suicide.

Paragoula, Ark. (Special)—Mrs. Alice Tompkins, 70 years old, committed suicide at her home near this city by driving nails into her brain.

Mrs. Tompkins, who was deaf and partly blind, had attempted suicide once before by cutting her throat with a case knife when she was an inmate of an asylum for the insane.

On Monday she was in a particularly angry mood and blood was seen in her hair. When her head was examined, the heads of two horseshoe nails were seen. It was found that the nails had been driven into the scalp and penetrated the brain. They were extracted and a physician called, but in spite of all he could do she died.

LADY CURZON DIES IN LONDON.

Once Vicereine of India and Daughter of Levi Leiter.

London, (By Cable).—Lady Curzon, formerly Miss Mary Victoria Leiter, descendant of a Maryland family, wife of the former Viceroy of India, died Wednesday. She never quite recovered from her serious illness at Walmer Castle, Kent, in 1904, and the recent hot weather brought on a pronounced attack of general debility, ending in heart failure. Sir Thomas Barlow, physician to the King's household, and Sir William Broadbent, physician in ordinary to the King and the Prince of Wales, were in attendance upon her. The funeral will take place at Kedleston. Lord Curzon is overcome with grief.

Heads Tuberculosis League.

Atlanta (Special).—A meeting of the executive committee of the American Anti-Tuberculosis League was held here at which Dr. George Brown, of Atlanta, was elected president and executive officer and Atlantic City was selected as the meeting place of the league next June, the exact date to be fixed later. Vice-presidents, representing various sections of the country, were chosen. The committee on national legislation, headed by Dr. T. M. Gray, of East Orange, N. J., and the committee on State legislation, Dr. Grant J. Ross, chairman, of Sioux City, Iowa, also were appointed.

Rich Man Dead in Pond.

Hattiesburg, Miss., (Special).—The body of F. P. Lydell, head of the local firm of F. P. Lydell & Co., woodworkers, was found in a pond near here. Mr. Lydell, who was wealthy, was last seen on Thursday riding in a hack driven by a negro. Early Friday morning two negroes were seen dumping a heavy object into the pond from a boat. There were no marks of violence on the body, but an autopsy has been ordered. Mr. Lydell leaves sons in Chicago, who have been notified.

Heat Makes Newsboy Blind.

Wilmington, Del. (Special).—Howard Gordon, aged 15 years, was stricken blind here as a result of being overcome by the heat. He is a newsboy, and while on his route felt his sight leaving him. Upon reaching home he was totally blind. Subsequently he partially regained his sight, but is still in a critical condition. He has been troubled with his eyes for some time, but his present affliction was unexpected.

Within 650 Miles of Pole.

Danes Island, Spitzbergen (by wireless to Hammerfest, Norway)—Wireless communication has been opened from within 600 miles of the pole, via Hammerfest. Everything is progressing favorably at Camp Wellman. The balloon house is under construction. Walter Wellman, leader of the Wellman-Chicago-Record-Herald expedition, hopes to start on his aerial voyage toward the pole by the middle of August.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The Reading Company values its total assets at $262,000,000.

A company in Philadelphia which asked a bank what would be the interest on $1,000,000 for a year was told—6 per cent.

Gross earnings of the American Railways Company in June increased $26,192 and for the entire fiscal year the gain was $228,697.

Railroads have been requested to furnish to the Interstate Commerce Commission within the next month information relative to the storage of grain.

The new Widener-Elkins electric railway combine includes 425 miles of road in Ohio. This company will have capitalization of $11,000,000 of common and $1,000,000 of preferred and a total authorized bond issue of $12,000,000.

It is asserted by some believers in higher prices that the short interest in the market amounts to from 750,000 to 1,000,000 shares and that there has been no such short interest in the market for twenty years.

United States Steel at 32⅝ was at the lowest point of the present year.

The Wind Is in the Maples.

The wind is in the maples
And there's music in the pines,
The hemlock scent has burdened all the air;
For I hear the mountains calling
Where the sun forever shines
And my feet would even wander with you there.
Oh, to wade among the daisies
To the thickets dusk and dim,
When the birds and bees are slumbrous at the noon
Where we plucked the dogwood blossoms
And the berries from the stem
To return by scented meadows at the moon.

Through that fair, old fashioned garden,
Thick, with eglantine and rose,
To the steps alive with memories of the night
When the first kiss merged our spirits;
Where the Oleander blows
His passion in the summer's waning light.
Oh, the nights so cool and soothing,
Oh, the jasper tinted day
And the sapphire, golden skies, forever new,
Where I waited on the turnpike
By the field of new mown hay
As you drove the cows to pasture in the dew.

So I hear the mountains calling
In the glad notes of the pines
While the silver gleams among the maple leaves,
For I hate the murky city
With its mills and trolley lines
And the mad chase for the dollar, dear, that grieves;
I would wander through the wildwood,
Down the old path by the mill
And list the distant taps for hands at noon,
While we lunch beneath the hemlocks
At the spring that bubbles still,
To return by scented meadows at the moon.

—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Treasure Trove.

Mr. Jehu Pontifex stood in his gorgeous drawing room at Wimbledon and chuckled freely over an evening paper he held in his hand, while his wife, who was a lady of weight so far as adipose tissue was concerned, joined in his mirth.

"It is a 'nevingly idea," the great man said; "sooperb! People's gardens dug up, the fences broke down, the roots of the trees cut through and the trees themselves ruined, and—what is it I see here?—the blessed watchdog throttled to death in one case. Oh, a 'nevingly idea. I think I'll follow it:"

"The newspaper man makes something by it. What can you do, Jehu, and what can you want? You're worth half a million. Isn't that enough?"

"It's business, my dear, business; and I ain't going to be beat by any newspaper man. What does he sell his paper at? A penny, ain't it, or a 'na'penny? Well, I sell my cakes of blacking at a penny. Why shouldn't I have a treasure hunt, too? I am as rich as he is, I'll bet a bob."

"But, Jehu"——

"Don't argue with me, Anne Maria. Now, listen to this I drawed up at the office this afternoon. Listen"—and he took out a paper from the pocket of his dinner jacket, and read as follows: "Pontifex's blacking is the blacking of the world! For years it has been almost given away for nothing. Now something is going to be given away with it. Purchasers of the cakes of this blacking will find in every skin a paper, on which is the information as to the neighborhood where on a given day £10,000 have been hidden in two hundred different penny pencil cases, each containing sovereigns to the amount of £50. Find it and you've got it. No questions asked. Pontifex's money is good enough. You can find the lot if you're sharp."

"Isn't it wonderful!" Mrs. Pontifex gasped. "Oh, what a gift yours is, Jehu!"

"I'm not a fool," her husband replied. "There's other geniuses in this world except them literary gents, who never seem to do much except abuse each other. Now, Anne Maria, in three days' time as ever was a hundred morning papers in London and the country will have that advert. in a prominent place; a thousand sandwich men will parade all the great cities and towns of this country; a lot of balloons will go up all over the country just to chuck the leaflets down on the people's 'eds; the factory on the river side will be a blaze of gas, and—where was I."

"Oh, Jehu, you are a wonder! What can't you do? But the expense."

"Blow the expense, as the girl said when she told the waiter to bring another sardine on toast. But listen again, Maria. Baggs, our most trusted employee, as we call him, with several helps, will be all over the country a-dropping them penny pencil cases about. London and the environs will get the most, and between ourselves, here in Wimbledon where I'm so known and respected in the parish, we're going to dash 'em about freely. Two thousand pounds at least is for the good of the Wimbledonians. If that don't make me more popular than ever, I don't know what will. Look after your own, I say."

Five days later than Mr. Pontifex had propounded this great scheme a very handsome, well-set-up young man was walking down a—in the summer time—leafy lane, and this young man was engaged on a treasure hunt. But, since he had not bought any of Mr. Pontifex's cakes of blacking with the directions inside as to where his sovereigns might be found inside their penny pencil cases, it was not for them that he was hunting. Yet, all the same, it was a treasure belonging to Mr. Pontifex which he was looking for, viz., his daughter. For he and Miralel Pontifex loved each other, and Pontifex was a stern parent of the good old Surrey side style of melodrama, and he laughed to scorn the pretensions of Herbert Gay to annex his daughter and his ducats. But Mirabel loved the young man, and, consequently, they were reduced to clandestine meetings, so that they might have the opportunity of frequently repeating to each other the state of their feelings, and bewailing their unhappy fate and the hardness of Mr. Pontifex's obdurate and business-like heart.

"But," Mirabel often said to her lover, "if you could only show father that you had some way of making a living, of making money, I do believe he would give in. He likes you for yourself, and it's nothing against you in his eyes that you have got such fashionable relations; only he says I shall never marry a man who isn't sharp enough to make money. If you could make five hundred pounds, or even one, and show him that you made it cleverly, shrewdly, I believe he would arrange things all right for us. But you can't do that by writing poetry, can you, dear?"

"No," Herbert Gay would reply gloomily, "I can't. I suppose I must get a job somewhere."

But now, as he walked down the lane in question, he was not bent so much on meeting Mirabel as on going to an old oak tree, which had, as such things very often conveniently possess—to oblige lovers in novels and tales—a great hole in its decayed trunk. He went toward it because in this tree in the lane, which was outside Mr. Pontifex's domain, it was the habit for Mirabel to place a letter for Herbert whenever anything happened to prevent her getting out to him.

He went toward it, therefore, and was just about to insert his hand in the big hole, and grub about amidst the rotten touchwood inside, when, to his astonishment, he saw a man some two or three hundred yards down the lane, who was upon his knees, thrusting something under a small heap of fallen leaves. Watching him further, he noticed the man trust this "something," which looked like a small truncheon, further into the leaves, and then go on further, until at the turn of the lane he was out of sight. And he now saw that in his hand he carried another similar object.

"I'll just see," murmured Herbert Gay, "whether Mirabel has left a letter or not, and then I'll go and find out what the gentle joker has shoved under the leaves. I expect it's a dead bird or something. Perhaps he has a kindly heart."

Upon which Gay put his hand in the hollow tree, and when he had done so he found a letter from the girl of his heart, saying she could not meet him today. But he also found something else.

His hand came into contact first with one of those truncheon looking things the other man had been pushing under the leaves, then with a second, a third, and so on, until he had felt eight of them, after which he pulled out one and inspected it.

"A schoolboy's pencil case," he exclaimed to himself. "Let's see what is in it. I suppose that chap's an idiot, or playing a game with some children. Good lord!" he went on, as he opened the pencil case, "what's this?" For as he did so out came fifty sovereigns, while further inspection showed that the other seven cases contained a similar amount.

"I understand," he said. "That man's employed by the newspaper to hide these things all over the place, and he has left these here till he has buried the other two. Well, Mirabel can't see me today, so I'll take them off and put them away safely; but first I'll go down and get the other one he put under the leaves. Fifty sovereigns are fifty sovereigns, anyhow."

"Your young man's a genius," Mr. Pontifex said to Mirabel a few days afterward. Then, turning to Herbert Gay, whom he had invited to dinner, he continued: "However did you manage to do it? Baggs said he hid them all carefully way, and swore no treasure hunter would ever find them."

"My powers of divination," Herbert replied. "It's a gift, you know. Nobody, but me had a chance of finding them."

"I should think it was a gift! I can understand your finding one, or even two, but—all the blessed lot! And with you, Baggs," turning to that gentleman, who was also present, "to hide them away so cleverly."

"Yes, it's wonderful," Baggs said. "I could have staked anything no ordinary treasure hunter could have found out where I put them"—and the humbug gave Herbert a wink. For he understood that so long as he allowed Gay to have credit of finding eight pencil cases in eight different places, and of keeping the money, Herbert would never give him away or betray his carelessness.

"I always told you Mr. Gay was a clever man," Mirabel said to her father, "and"——

"Now I know it," that gentleman replied. "My boy," he said effusively, "you must go into business.

"I should like to," Herbert replied. "Poetry doesn't pay."

"Well, then, you shall. I do believe your powers of—what do you call 'ems?—would double my business. Lor' bless me! with a son-in-law like you I wouldn't mind starting a paper myself. We could teach them something they never dreamt of."—The King.

LA FOLLETTE CORRECTED.

Better Prices Under the Present Methods of Buying Grain.

Senator Le Follette contrasts the present methods with "the old days when the farmers brought their grain to market and the buyers gathered around and bid for the product. Now the farmer has to hunt up the buyers in their offices—there is no competition, for the profits of the buyers are pooled."

The first part of this statement is true; the second is not. Methods have changed, but it is all to the advantage of the farmer. He gets more under the present condition than would be possible if former practices were in vogue. It is true that in most of the primary markets throughout the West his buying is limited to two or three parties. At the smaller stations sometimes only one buyer is present. This is not because of any destruction of competion by unlawful methods; it is simply because the parties operating the handling plants, which they themselves own, can afford to and do pay higher prices for grain than any one not possessed of such facilities. Wagon buyers are just as free to operate as ever they were, but the expense of handling grain by the primitive method is prohibitory. The farmer of the West, instead of being limited to the competition of the local buyers of his particular railroad station, has now the advantage of the competition of the world markets.

There are a number of large grain concerns which put into the hands of every regular buyer at every local station on every railroad each morning of the year a postal or telegraph offer based on the close of the previous day's markets in Chicago, New York and Liverpool, whichever may be the highest. These men are expected to telegraph how much they will sell at these prices and there is the sharpest kind of competition between the buyers at the local stations to get as much grain as possible. So keen is this strife that the prices paid for grain frequently allow less than one-half cent a bushel margin for the buyer—all of which inures to the direct advantage of the farmer. Under the old method a margin of three to six cents, and frequently more, was exacted by the buyer in order to insure himself against loss.

This great benefit to the producer has been made possible through the concentration of the business into a comparatively few hands and the co-operation of the railroads in equalizing rates to the various ports.—From the Railway and Engineering Review.

NEWS ABOUT DOGS.

They Really Do Everything But Talk, It Seems.

Under certain conditions, a tiny ferret can do the work of four men. The animal is being used to draw telephone cables through long conduits. The ferret ran through, dragging a string to which is attached copper wire, a cord and finally the cable itself. Formerly the work was done by a laborious system of "rodding." The ferrets are employed extensively in Indiana.

While Harold Goodwin, the son of a builder, was walking through a quiet part of his father's works near London last December a man flung a heavy piece of jagged iron at him and stunned him. Shot, the young man's retriever, flew at the ruffian's throat and kept him prisoner until aid arrived. The dog became the hero of the place, Mr. Goodwin's workmen subscribing for a silver collar for him, while the young man's family made him guest of honor at a dinner.

Pennies, a tiny New York dog, is a companion of Shot in the dog-hero medal fund. When his master, Walter Brown, employed in a livery stable, was attacked by Robert Reid, a colored man, whose discharge from the place he had caused, Pennies went to the rescue. Reid drew a revolver and aimed it at Brown, but the dog quickly impressed his teeth in the leg of the assailant and spoiled his aim. The shot went wild and the man was overpowered and suppressed.

John Hancock, a Cleveland genius, has trained his fox terrier, Prince, to fetch the kindling wood from the cellar. The dog acts at command and is skillful and industrious.—Philadelphia Record.

Does spontaneous generation occur in the world today? This is one of the burning questions now before men of science, and in all directions experiments are being made with a view to its solution. Dr. Saleeby, F.R.S.E., considers the problem in Harper's, in relation to the recent views of scientists and the remarkable assistance of radium in their latest experiments. The chief difficulty, he thinks, is the impossibility of satisfactorily defining life. Dr. Saleeby is an earnest disciple of Herbert Spencer, as his latest book, Evolution; the Master-key, attests, but possesses an essentially open mind.

*The Kansas City Star notes that Miss Oklahoma is satisfied now that her star is on straight.

THE KEYSTONE STATE

The Latest Pennsylvania News Told in Short Order.

B. Frank Hayden, of Stroudsburg has received word that a fortune of $30,000 is awaiting him at Atlantic City, as the bequeath of an uncle, Deniel Hayden. Mr. Hayden is a locomotive engineer of the Erie.

The new Forest Hall, in Milford, was dedicated Thursday. Profs. Grave, Tuomey and Weir, of Yale, and J. H. Van Etten, of Milford, made addresses.

The Lakeside Powder Company's suit against the Codorus Water Company, of Ryan Township, for $20,000 damages was concluded in Pottsville Thursday. The plaintiff claimed damages because the water company cut off the stream which furnished the power to operate their powder plant. An award of $2,225 was given the plaintiff.

Attorney General Carson has given Secretary Critchfield an opinion to the effect that the local authorities of Delaware County can collect from the State a tax levied upon property owned by it, which was levied prior to the purchase.

Deputy Attorney General Fleitz informs Fish Commissioner Meehan that the question of conflicting licenses for the right to fish for eels in the same stream is not one for the Fish Commission to settle and belongs in the courts.

Charged with slandering him in a letter to their mother in Germany, John Demmel, of Allentown, began proceedings against Mrs. Julia Giberson, his sister.

James McClefferty, of Allentown, is dying at St. Luke's Hospital as the result of a fall from a scaffold at the Bath Portland Cement Mill.

William Albright, a conductor on the night shifter on the P & R. Ry., at Birdsboro, was run over and killed by his own engine.

By a broken flange on a freight car, twenty freight cars were wrecked at Loraine, on the main line of the P. & R. Railway. The track was damaged for more than a mile.

Prof. S. A. Thurlow, who was principal of the Pottsville High School for twenty-five years, has been elected superintendent of the Pottsville public schools to fill the unexpired term of two years of the late Rev. B. F. Patterson, who died last week. The salary fixed is $1800 a year.

Charles Monk hanged himself at his home in Carbondale. His son, John Monk, returned about midnight to the house and found his father's body hanging behind the door. The man was aged and was supposed to have committed the deed in a temporary fit of despondency.

Robbers made a wholesale raid upon the clothing store of Wolf Ansel, at Manheim, getting away with 110 suits of clothing valued at over $700 and jewelry to the value of $300. The robbers forced a rear door and carried their plunder away in a team.

Falling into a pit at the dismantled Bessemer Steel plant at Danville, George Fasnot, the 11-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. George Fasnot, was drowned. His companion, Clarence Farr, made a frantic effort to save him, but failed.

The only thing adduced at the investigation by Mayor Walker, of Altoona, of charges of graft in the Public Works Board in connection with the $300,000 paving contracts, was that the Board of Public Works, George A. Klesius, George Kuebler, Blair Andrews, visited Chicago at the expense of the American Asphaltum & Rubber Co., which got the contract, to make an investigation of the filler which had been in use there for years.

A. B. Richmond, a noted criminal lawyer, died at his home in Meadville, aged 81 years. He retired from practice a few years ago, after having been retained in over five thousand criminal cases. Over one hundred of them were homicides.

After a journey of 3000 miles across the continent, Miss Rhoda Crosby, a Sunday School teacher, of Mahonoy City, arrived at Raphael, California, and was wedded to Charles Willis, a fruit grower of that place. She got in communication with the man through a matrimonial agency and wires that she is satisfied.

A wild ride in a pony cart, driven by an escaped female lunatic, was the experience of two children of J. L. Pritchard, of Lower Merion. The woman, who proved to be Sadie Lampton, of Ashland, Ky., is a cousin of Mark Twain and is an inmate of a sanitarium near West Conshocken. She managed to elude her caretakers and overtook the Pritchard children, who were driving a pony team along the State Road, near their home. She seized the pony and jumped into the vehicle beside the frightened children. Taking reins and whip, the demented woman lashed the pony at a breakneck speed across the river bridge to Conshohocken and continued her wild ride toward Norristown. The team had narrow escapes from overturning and collisions. To add to the excitement the children were screaming with terror. As soon as the true state of affairs became known, through the pursuit of the institute's nurses, a crowd of excited citizens took up the chase. This ended in Norristown, where the woman tried to end her life by jumping beneath a train. She was prevented by several men, who took her to city hall, where the pursuing party found her later and took her back to the institution. The Pritchard children were taken to their home unharmed, but in a very nervous condition from their exciting ride.

Shepherd Kressler, of Mount Pleasant Township, shot a pure white crane that measured 56 inches from tip to tip of its wings. The bird is one of extraordinary beauty and is rarely found so far north.

Herbert Fielder, a Danville boy, attempted to swim from the shore to a coal digger anchored in the Susquehanna River and became exhausted when William Nuss swam to his assistance. The boy managed to get his arms about Nuss in a grip which the later could not break and both were drowning when Charles Ruch reached them in a rowboat and rescued the struggling pair.

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WISE WORDS.

Enthusiasm and sincerity are a hard team to beat.

There are none so diffident as those who know the most.

Enlightened men will freely follow where fools cannot be led.

No victory is so well worth fighting for as the victory over self.

Friendship which must be bought is never worth the price it costs.

Time is the nursery of our hopes and the graveyard of our ambitions.

It's a foolish fly that accepts an invitation to walk into the spider's parlor.

Wisdom is the natural ally of virtue; ignorance is the natural ally of vice.

The difficulty of obtaining perfection is best realized by those who have come the nearest to it.

When wrath takes possession of the breast, wisdom takes to flight, even from the wise.

Wealth in books and poverty in fact are the two most disfinctive features of our civilization.

Trust editors are Janus diplomats forsooth, bold flatterers of falsehood and meek friends of truth.

Much of what passes for "originality" nowadays is often merely the indigestion of a turbid imagination.

Any scratcher on the surface of life can find its evils, but it takes a philosophic mind to bear up under them.

Healthy Traveling Men.

"Hotel life and railroad traveling are not so hard after all," said George Mong, clerk at the Coates House, this morning. "Three traveling salesmen have registered this morning who are each over fifty years old and hearty, and one man comes here regularly from New York who has been traveling between New York and Kansas City for forty years.

"Of course the truth is that most of these men live with a great deal more care than ordinary civilians. They have to. A traveling man who falls sick when away from home—and all of them have homes—is making it awkward for himself and his firm, so that they know very well how to draw the line."—Kansas City Star.

The Prince of Monaco, acknowledged to the the greatest living authority on oceanography, has decided to establish in Paris an institution for seabed research and will endow it with something like $1,000,000. He has spent a great deal of money in searching out the secrets of the sea. His splendid yacht Princess Alice is fitted up with fine laboratories and photographic rooms.

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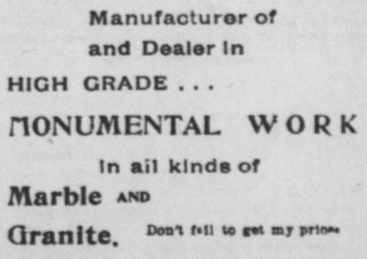

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

S. W. SMITH, . . . Editor and Proprietor.

CENTRE HALL, . . . PENN'A.

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1906

TERMS.—The terms of subscription to the Reporter are one dollar per year in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made known on application.

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" 3rd W., E. G. Jones
Centre Hall, D. J. Meyer
Howard, Howard Moore
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DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

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For Lieutenant Governor :
JEREMIAH S. BLACK.

For Auditor General :
WILLIAM T. CREASY.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs :
JOHN J. GREEN.

DEMOCRATIC COUNNY TICKET.

For Assembly :
JOHN NOLL,
of Bellefonte.

For Jury Commissioner :
ADAM HAZEL,
of Spring Township.

Rebersburg.

Miss Adda Landis, of Altoona, is at present visiting her friends and relatives in this place.

Paul and Eugine Leitzel who spent a month at this place returned to their home in Mifflinburg last week.

Foster Bower, of Aaronsburg, was in town Monday.

Clarence Long, of this place, spent last week in Buffalo.

Miss Marie Chathan, of McElhattan, is paying a visit to relatives in this place.

Jared Harper, wife and son, of Bellefonte, are visiting at the home of George Weaver at this place.

Curtis Bierly is visiting at the home of his parents at this place.

Gates Hanley and wife, of Spring Mills, spent Saturday at the home of Charles Gramley in South Rebersburg.

Miss Grace Guisewite and grandmother Mrs. Annie Gramley, of Harrisburg, are visiting at the home of Clark Gramley in this place.

Miss Hattie Weber, of Lock Haven, is spending several days here at the home of Willis Weber.

Mrs. Forest Emerick and children, of Punxsutawney, are in town visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cherry Brungart.

Oak Hall.

Mrs. Harriet Korman, of Mackeyville, is visiting old acquaintances in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. George Tressler, of Farmers Mills, were guests at the home of Edward Sellers Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. D. B. Lowder entertained her sister, Mrs. James Lytle, and family, of Centre Hall, on Saturday.

David Meyer and son John, of Centre Hall, were in town on business Monday morning.

Mrs. Cordelia Dale, of Pittsburg, spent Friday night with Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Dale.

Mrs. John Etters and Mrs. George Ralston and sons, of Lemont, spent Thursday at the home of J. C. Etters.

A reunion of the Dale families and their friends will be held in the orchard near Grange Hall, Saturday, August 4.

Joseph Brooks, wife and son Russel, of Clairton, are spending their vacation with their parents at Linden Hall. Tuesday evening they were the guests at the home of Mrs. E. B. Peters.

Mr. and Mrs. Clement Dale, of Houserville, and Clement Dale and daughter Ethel, of Bellefonte, were recent visitors at Sunny Hillside.

Miss Jane Marshall, of Bellefonte, spent several days with her cousin, Miss Laura Benner.

DR. ATHERTON DEAD.

President of Pennsylvania State College, after an illness of over a year—Died Tuesday.

After twenty-four years' service as president of the Pennsylvania State College, during which time he saw it grow from a very ordinary school to the great institution of learning it now is, Dr. George W. Atherton died at his home at State College Tuesday afternoon from bronchial affection.

His illness dates back more than a year, and last winter he spent three months in lower California, in the hope that the climate there would prove beneficial. He returned somewhat improved, but the relief was only temporary, and three months ago it became evident that his death was only a matter of weeks.

At the college commencement in June he was present and conferred the degrees on the graduating class, but the exertion was such that his decline had been constant ever since. He was sixty-nine years old, and is survived by a widow, two sons and two daughters.

Dr. George W. Atherton was born June 20, 1837, in Boxford, Mass., in which State his ancestors settled in 1620. He began work when twelve years old to help support his widowed mother and his sisters. After laboring in cotton mills and on farms he began teaching, and later worked his way through Philips Exeter Academy and Yale.

While he was at college the Civil War began, and he went to the front as a lieutenant in the Tenth Connecticut Volunteers.

After continuing his duties a short time in Albany he accepted a professorship at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., where he remained until 1868, when he became a member of the faculty of the Illinois State University.

In 1869 Professor Atherton was appointed professor of political economy, history and constitutional law at Rutgers' College in New Jersey, remaining in the position fourteen years. In 1873 he was named as a member of the Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy, and in 1875 President Grant appointed him on the commission to investigate frauds at the Red Cloud Indian agency.

He was defeated for Congress on the Republican ticket in 1876 in a strongly Democratic New Jersey district. In 1878 he was appointed a member of the commission which revised New Jersey's system of taxation.

Professor Atherton accepted the presidency of the Pennsylvania State College in 1882, and it was largely through his efforts that it gained its present prosperity and high standing.

LOCALS.

Thursday, August 2, will be Methodist Day, at Lakemont Park, Altoona.

CELERY PLANTS.—Mrs. Minnie Richard, Centre Hall, offers for sale choice celery plants in small or large lots.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Campbell, of Louisville, Crawford county, visited Mrs. Jerry Stump several days last week.

Philip H. Garbrick has been elected captain of Company B, N. G. P., to succeed Capt. H. S. Taylor, who is now a lieutenant colonel.

The members of the United Evangelical church, at Spring Mills, postponed their festival till August 4th, on account of the rainy weather. Remember the date.

Rev. J. M. Runkle, wife and family, of Williamsport, are in the valley among friends, and will spend their vacation here. Rev. Runkle is a native of Potter township, and is serving a Reformed charge in Williamsport.

Mrs. Jacob Sharer, east of Centre Hall, Saturday afternoon became violently ill, and for a day or more was considered to be in a very serious condition. Sunday Dr. Allison and Dr. Braucht performed an operation, and it is now thought she will fully recover.

Mrs. J. W. McCormick, of Columbia, South Carolina, last week, arrived at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Meyer, in this place, where she will remain several weeks. The cool weather experienced during the past few days was quite unlike that of South Carolina, and was much enjoyed. The McCormicks have been doing their share to develop Columbia by building three dwelling houses since the first of the year, all of which are now occupied by tenants paying renumerative rents. They still own several lots which it is the intention to improve later on.

Among the visitors in Penns Valley from Illinois are Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fleisher and daughter, Miss Eda, of Chicago. Mr. Fleisher is one of the migration agents of the Wm. H. Brown & Company syndicate, that is endeavoring to settle North Dakota. He has been in Chicago thirty years. This is Mrs. Fleisher's and daughter's first visit to the east, and they are greatly delighted with the beauties of the old Keystone State. The Fleisher family were accompanied to the Reporter office by W. H. Lee, Mrs. Charles Miller and son Edgar, of Tusseyville; and Mrs. Nora Searfoss and daughter Ruth, of York.

DEATHS.

MRS. M. L. ROBERTS.

Mrs. M. L. Roberts died at the home of her brother, John H. Krumbine, at Rexis, Indiana county, a short time ago, of pulmonary tuberculosis. Her age was almost thirty-eight years. Interment was made at Strongstown, a nearby point.

Mrs. Roberts, whose maiden name was Amanda Krumbine, who during her girlhood days lived in Centre Hall, was ill for about five weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts lived in Washington, where she became a member of the Calvary Baptist church. Later they went to the Philippine Islands where Mr. Roberts held an appointment in a government printing establishment. On their return to the States, several years ago, they located in San Francisco.

MRS. SARAH M. POORMAN.

Mrs. Sarah M. Poorman, wife of Edward B. Poorman, passed away of heart trouble after an illness of three years, at her home on the Jacksonville road, three miles below Bellefonte.

The deceased was the daughter of Daniel Grove, of Zion, and was aged at the time of her death thirty-three years, six months. She is survived by her husband, but no children.

Suffering from Apoplexy.

Henry Swabb, of Centre Hall, is confined to the house on account of a slight apoplectic stoke, which effects his right side. The malady came over him Sunday afternoon, and at first was considered serious. At the present time he has control of his limbs, but has little power in them.

Another Farmer Line.

Branch Company No. 14, of The Patron's Rural Telephone Company, has been organized. This line extends from Liuden Hall and Oak Hall Station to State College. The patrons are Clayton Etters, Oak Hall Station, president; J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, treasurer; D. M. Campbell, Linden Hall, secretary; James C. Gilliland and H. A. Rockey, Linden Hall, A. W. Dale, Oak Hall Station, Nathan Grove, Lemont.

Principal Selected.

A principal has been selected for the Centre Hall High School after considerable unavoidable delay. The young man who will be at the head of the schools for the next term is J. P. Smithgall, of Montoursville. He is a graduate of the Lycoming Normal, and Bucknell University, and comes with splendid recommendations. Mr. Smithgall is of German descent, of sociable disposition, and a young man who will undoubtedly make himself felt in the community.

Marriage Licenses.

U. J. Boyle, Bellefonte.
Estelle B. Tanner, Bellefonte.

Edward A. Keene, Bellefonte.
Mollie Keffe, Bellefonte.

John H. D. Bowersox, Aaronsburg.
Elizabeth Condo, Aaronsburg.

Samuel F. Weaver, Millheim.
Mary Helen Crawford, Millheim.

Calvin M. Harter, Zion.
Anna Clemens, Milton.

Roddy Logan Shay, Howard.
Margaret Smith, Howard.

Edward W. Holt, Central City, Ky.
Mary E. Childs, Philipsburg.

Resolutions of Respect.

Whereas it has pleased the Great Master in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst, after a long life of activity and usefulness, our esteemed and very worthy sister, Mrs. Margaret Rhone, who died July 8th, 1906, at her home in Centre Hall, Pa.

Resolved, That by her death Progress Grange has lost one of its most worthy and consistent members.

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of the Great Master we do not the less mourn for our departed sister, who has been called from the field of labor to her reward.

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family and that in memory of our departed sister these resolutions be placed on our Grange records; a copy be sent to the family, also to the county papers, and Farmers Friend for publication.

MRS. J. W. CONLEY,
MRS. M. A. ROSS,
MRS. SAMUEL DURST,
Committee.

A Poem.

Heartfelt thoughts on the life and death of Mrs. Margaret Rhone.

Could the weary of heart she has helped to cheer
Tell half of her words and ways
'Twould reveal more closely than we have known
How much she should be praised.

Could we her home life now unfold
A self-sacrificing love
Would be seen to have governed her family life,
As pure as from above.

Could we, her neighbors of Centre Hall,
Today now interview,
We'd learn a story of neighborly acts
Equaled by only a few.

Could the record of Grange work now be read
'Twould show her intellect grand
Was given to elevate country life
In her own—her native land.

Could we see what she did for the cause of Christ
In the church of her choice and away
'Twould reveal the reward of the unseen world
In the realms of eternal day.

Could we but realize here today
How well her work is done
Methinks it would comfort our broken hearts
And cheer each sorrowing one.

Could we? Ah yes, we'll hope we could
And trust we surely will
Live as she lived, die as she died,
God's sweet commands fulfill.

MRS. MARTHA THOMAS.

Frankenberger-Weaver.

The Lock Haven Democrat has the following: At the home of the bride, Jones street, in the presence of a few invited guests, Sunday evening, July 22, Miss Annie M. Weaver was united in marriage to Henry C. Frankenberger, of Millheim, by Rev. W. N. Wallis. The bride and groom left Monday morning for a wedding trip and on their return they will reside on the groom's farm, near Millheim.

Rains.

Almost five inches of rain fell since the 17th inst., at which time the local drought was broken. The record for the several days are: 17th, 1.60 inches; 18th, .75 inches; 21st, 1.50 inches; 22nd, .26 inches; 23rd, .75 inches.

Smith, the Photographer.

W. W. Smith, the Photographer, will be in Centre Hall Friday August 3, from 8 to 2:30 o'clock.

LOCALS.

The reservoir was drained Wednesday and thoroughly cleansed.

Miss Romie Van Pelt is at the home of her grandparents, in Centre Hall.

Misses Mabel and Etta Moyer, of Millheim, are visiting their aunt, Mrs. George L. Lee, in this place.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Huyett and daughters, Leila and Miriam, last week went to Wernersville, Bucks county.

Mrs. Robert Zerby, son Charles and daughter, of Uniontown, are visiting the former's father, John Spicher, in Centre Hall.

Dr. W. A. Alexander, dentist, will be prepared to do all kinds of dental work at Smith Brother's office, Spring Mills, Wednesday, August 1st.

Diamond Beaver cook stove, No. 9; nickel base and shelf; polished top with reservoir; in good condition. Will sell at a bargain. S. M. Campbell, Millheim, Pa. tf

Rev. J. M. and Mrs. Rearick, Tuesday afternoon returned from their visit to Snyder county, and that night Mr. Rearick took a heavy chill. He has been confined to bed since.

Miss Dora Meyer, daughter of Prof. P. H. and Mrs. Meyer, of Centre Hall, the latter part of this week, will go to Watsontown, Williamsport and other points on a visit to friends.

Miss Mame Gentzel, of York, is the guest of her cousin, Miss Carrie Gentzel, of Spring Mills, for several weeks. Miss Gentzel has been ill, and came to Centre county to recuperate.

The Centre Hall hotel is well filled with summer boarders, most of them having come here the second season, which indicates that everything is o. k. both at the hotel and in Centre Hall.

Prof. George F. Norton, eyesight specialist, of 307 Fourth Avenue, New York City, will be at the Centre Hall hotel during July and August. He will attend to any who desire defective vision corrected. Difficult cases especially solicited.

WANTED—Woman cook, $40.00 per month. Two dining room girls, $20.00 per month. Steady work. These wages include room and board. One-half railroad fare paid. Apply to Clayton T. Williams, Hotel Birmingham, Pittsburg, Pa.

Following an act of May 11, 1905, the State Game Commission will establish a number of State game preserves where, for a period of six years, there will be an absolutely closed season for all kinds of game. One will be in Franklin county, near Mount Alto, and one each in Clearfield and Clinton counties, where the State owns many acres of forest lands.

Spring Mills.

Miss Mayme Gentzel, of York, is visiting her cousin, Miss Carrie Gentzel, at this time.

Jay and Bruce Moyer, of Centre Mills, spent Sunday as the guests of John Rossman.

Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Gramley are spending this week in Atlantic City. It is hoped that the salt sea air will be beneficial to Mrs. Gramley, who has been in poor health for quite a long time.

Frank Hettinger, a former resident of this place, is circulating among friends this week.

Miss Mabel Allison left Wednesday morning for Lumber City, where she expects to join a camping party on a two week' jaunt.

Mrs. C. A. Krape spent several days this week in Centre Hall at the home of her sister, Mrs. P. H. Meyer.

To a Smart Property-Owner.

Painting is practical work. Skill wins. It's the same with paint making.

You know 4 gallons L. & M. mixed with 3 gallons Linseed Oil makes enough paint for a moderate sized house—the best paint money can buy—because the L. & M. Zinc hardens the L. & M. White Lead and makes the L. & M. Paint wear like iron.

Buy L. & M. and don't pay $1.50 a gallon for Linseed Oil, as you do in ready-for-use paint, but buy oil fresh from the barrel at 60 cents, and mix with the L. & M.

Actual cost L. & M. about $1.20 per gallon.

Sold by Rearick Bros., Centre Hall.

Aaronsburg.

Mr. Davis and family, of Butler, visited Mrs. Davis' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kreamer, of this place.

Jared Harper and family, of Bellefonte, spent a day last week with Mrs. Sue Rote.

Mrs. Sarah Leitzel is visiting her daughters at Clearfield and Tyrone.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Smull and Ed. Smull, of Smullton, spent the Sabbath with Mrs. Chestie Wert.

Mrs. Margaret Mayes Eby, of Yeagertown, spent a week with her mother and sister here.

Miss Miriam Keister, of Bellefonte; Samuel Keister and wife, of Altoona, visited their mother for a few days.

Miss Elsie Stover, of Wolf's Store, was a guest of her aunt, Polly Stover, and the family of George Weaver.

Mrs. Kate Hoy, of Rebersburg, spent a few days at the home of Frank Burd.

Saturday evening a quiet wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Condo when their daughter, Lizzie, was married to John Bowersox, of this place.

Rev. Runkle, of Williamsport, preached a most excellent sermon Sunday forenoon in the Reformed church. In the evening Children's Day was appropriately observed, at which time Rev. Wetzel, of Rebersburg, made a pleasing address.

Spring Mills.

The heavy rain on Saturday did considerable damage to the corn and oats crops.

C. M. Gramley and family and Mrs. Reuben Gramley, of Rebersburg, and Mrs. Grace Seydel, of Harrisburg, were guests at the home of C. E. Zeigler on Sunday. They made the trip in Mr. Gramley's new auto.

Rev. A. A. Black, of Boalsburg, preached the annual sermon for the I. O. O. F. Lodge on Sunday evening.

T. M. Gramley and wife, Thursday of last week, left for a ten days trip to Atlantic City.

C. P. Long is building two new houses on Long Ave.

Mrs. Carrie Eckert, of Morganza, was visiting friends in town last week.

Samuel Sowers who is employed as station agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at North Bend, with his newly married wife came here to visit his parents Thursday of last week.

Woodward.

Mrs. Joseph Catherman, of Laurelton, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. A. M. Yearick.

Messrs. Carl Motz and Elwood Orndorf spent a few days at Williamsport last week.

Harry Runkle, wife and baby, of Monessen, are visiting relatives in town.

Miss Maude Ard spent a few days with her uncle, Samuel Ard, at Coburn.

After having spent two weeks with her parents, Miss Laura Ard left for Philadelphia on Monday.

Mrs. C. D. Motz and sons, Earl, Bruce and George, visited friends in Millheim Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris Stover and baby, Mabelle, spent the Sabbath at the home of Mrs. Stover's mother.

L. L. Weaver and family and A. B. Meyer and wife, of Coburn, spent Sunday with friends in town.

Charles Musser, who has been employed at Yeagertown for the past few weeks, returned home Friday of last week. While working in the machine shops his hand was caught in the machinery and badly bruised.

Linden Hall.

Mary Brooks celebrated her eighth birthday on the ninth with a picnic for a number of her little friends.

On Friday evening from seven until ten o'clock, Mr. and Mrs. James Reed, entertained a number of little children in honor of their niece, Miss Esther Sparr, of South Fork.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Herman, of Philipsburg, are enjoying part of their vacation at Alvin Stump's hospitable home.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has a number of men employed at this place building new bridges.

P. C. Bradford bought the Keller's house at Lemont and will move there about the middle of September.

LOCALS.

Mrs. Anna Martha M. Bossinger, proprietress of the Keystone hotel at Lewistown, died at her home last week.

Olie Mader and family are back to Centre Hall, after spending several weeks among friends in Union county and other points.

W. D. Zerby, Esq., the young and energetic member of the law firm of Gettig, Bower & Zerby, is now making a tour of the central west.

Misses Sue and Mary Walker, of Alexandria, who spent last week at the home of J. S. Meyer, Esq., at Penn Hall, were in town Friday evening. The young ladies were accompanied by Dr. J. Frank Meyer.

Mrs. Horace Zerbe and daughter, Miss Mabel Olivia, of Salt Lake City, Utah, expect to make a trip east next month. Mrs. Zerbe is the daughter of U. D. Osman, deceased, and has been in the west for a number of years.

Mr. and Mrs. Merlo K. Heicher arrived at the Presbyterian manse Tuesday afternoon to visit Miss Eloise Schuyler who is a school friend of Mrs. Heicher and attended her wedding in Rochester recently. Mr. and Mrs. Heicher will sail for Japan in a few days, Mr. Heicher having been appointed professor of science in Chingzei College, Nagasaki.

A really notable series of articles begins in the August McClure's under the title "The Story of Montana." The history of that remarkable commonwealth, with its picturesque early mining days, when the road agents held sway and robbed and murdered wholesale the miners and settlers, and the conflict of more recent days between two great copper kings, William A. Clark and Marcus Daly.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Witmer Smith, of Bellefonte, Mrs. Mary Phelps and son, Ernest Phelps, of Auburn, New York, drove to Millheim Tuesday, and on their way stopped for a brief call on Mr. Smith's parents and the Reporter, also at Penns Cave, the wonder in Central Pennsylvania. Mr. Phelps is a pattern maker in the machine shops of McIntosh, Seymour & Company. This is the mother and son's first visit to Pennsylvania and it is needless to say that they are very much impressed with the natural scenery.

Messrs. R. Lynn Emerick, of Smullton, and Alfred E. Rupp, of Boalsburg, successfully passed the examination for scholarship at the State Forestry Academy at Mont Alto. The former for several years has taught the Grammar school at Millheim, and the latter is a son of ex-Recorder John A. Rupp, and was elected to teach the Linden Hall public school. This Academy at Mont Alto, Franklin county, was established a few years ago at the instance of the State Department of Forestry, in order to educate young men to meet the requirements of taking up the work of forestry in the state. Prof. Henry R. Kreider, of Wolf's Store, a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College, is teacher of chemistry in the academy.

GRAIN MARKET.

Rye	60	Wheat	82
Barley	45	Oats	35
		Corn	50

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Lard	09	Butter	12
Potatoes	50	Eggs	16

DR. WILLIS A. ALEXANDER

...Dentist...

WITH

DR. HUGH S. ALEXANDER

POTTERS MILLS, PA.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE

Farm in Gregg township, lately occupied by James A. McClintic, now deceased, will be sold as the property of Felix McClintic. Located about one mile west of Farmers Mills. One hundred and fifty-five acres. Good buildings. Good water at barn and house. Good timber.

Apply to HUGH McCLINTIC, Ohio City, Ohio.
Clement Dale, Bellefonte, Pa.
Atty. for Estate.
A. F. McCLINTIC, 25 West Market Street, Lewistown, Pa.

CIDER PRESS FOR SALE—The undersigned offers for sale two complete hydraulic cider presses, including engines. One engine is a traction. One press is at Tusseyville, the other at Spring Mills.

June 14 2t. ANDREW CORMAN, Spring Mills.

33rd . . .
Encampment and Exhibition
of the
Patrons of Husbandry of Central Penn'a
Grange Park, Centre Hall, Pa.
September 15 to 21, Inclusive

Encampment opens September 15
Exhibition opens Monday, Sept. 17

The largest and best fair in Central Pennsylvania, by farmers and for farmers. Twenty-eight acres devoted to camping and exhibition purposes. Ample tent accommodations for all desiring to camp.

A large display of farm stock and poultry, farm implements, fruits, cereals, and every production of farm and garden.

The Penn'a State College will make a large display of the work of the College and State Experiment Station.

ADMISSION FREE.

George Dale
J. S. Dauberman
Geo. Gingrich
G. L. Goodhart

LEONARD RHONE, Chairman

JAMES QUIN.

Reign of the Great Irish Actor In the Eighteenth Century.

The son of an Irish barrister, himself intended for the bar, lack of means and consciousness of ability sent Quin on to the stage. He made his first success in 1720, when he persuaded Christopher Rich to allow him to appear as Falstaff in "The Merry Wives of Windsor." After Booth's death he advanced still further in public esteem by what he modestly described on the playbill as "his attempt" to follow that tragedian in his greatest part of Cato. He so delighted the audience by his attempt that after his delivery of the line "Thanks to the gods, my boy has done his duty!" they cried: "Booth outdone! Booth outdone!" And after he had spoken the then famous soliloquy on the immortality of the soul the enthusiasm reached such a pitch that in answer to a vociferous demand for an encore Quin was obliged to repeat the speech.

From this night Quin as an actor reigned supreme for ten years. It was a solemn reign, dignified, weighty, traditional. He was unsurpassed in such characters as Falstaff and Sir John Brute, but in tragedy he did no more than uphold with fine elocution, ponderous majesty and rugged independence that solemn unreality of speech and action which both in England and France was then considered the appropriate expression of tragic sentiment. As in France Le Kain was the first to restore nature to tragic acting, so did Garrick in England by a similar return to nature expose the dullness, the lifelessness of the settled methods of the actors of the type of Quin. And Quin had too much good sense not to see it himself, for as a man he was the rather coarse embodiment of that rough but ready witted, prejudiced but generous and warm hearted disposition, which we admire and respect in Dr. Johnson.

The few of Quin's sayings preserved to us almost make one regret that he had no Boswell by his side. Lords and bishops, clergy and gentry, all were represented in the circles of Quin's many friends, who delighted in his wit and conversation. He could hold his own in an argument with any man. One instance must suffice. At some gathering Bishop Warburton, dictatorial and overbearing, was arguing in support of royal prerogative. Quin said he was a republican and thought that perhaps even the execution of Charles I. by his subjects might be justified. "Aye," asked the indignant Warburton, "by what law?" "By all the laws he had left them," answered Quin. The shocked bishop then cited the wrath of the divine judgment as visited upon the regicides; they all, he said (though it is not strictly true), had come to violent ends. "I would not advise your lordship," said Quin, "to make use of that inference, for if I am not mistaken that was the case with the twelve apostles." Horace Walpole greatly admired this instance of the player's readiness and aptness of retort.—H. B. Irving in Fortnightly Review.

Collecting Old China.

Old china ornaments, such as are often to be purchased from country people, are very salable. Particularly those funny old jugs known to collectors as "Toby jugs" are in demand. The buyer should make sure that he is purchasing the genuine old articles, as there are many forgeries about. The old jugs have been copied so exactly in design and markings that it is extremely difficult even for experts to tell the real thing. If the jug looks very old and the owner can give it a history extending some time back, the purchaser will be fairly safe in laying out anything under $3. In out of the way places jugs and plates are still to be found made in one time fashionable "luster" ware. Of late years these have been in demand among collectors, and the amateur will easily recognize them from the metallic appearance of the surface. In conclusion, it may be said that the general rule of the treasure hunter must be not to pay any big prices at all. At the best the buying of such articles as mentioned above is very speculative in that the purchaser may be able to realize a good price, or, on the other hand, he may not do more than cover his expenses, so that the conscience of the amateur purchaser may be quite easy in buying at a low price, and if he can sell at a large profit he deserves all he gets for the risk he is willing to run.—New York Mail.

Brown Leather Bags.

The salesman brought out a superb kit bag of cowhide, a rich brown bag, hand sewed, as big as a trunk.

"This," he said, "is $40."

"I'd take it," said the patron, "only brown leather luggage gets so dirty and shabby after a few months' use. I have a leather steamer trunk I paid $75 for, and it is scratched and stained and discolored so I am ashamed of it."

The salesman frowned.

"Haven't you sense enough," he said, "to clean your brown leather luggage with a tan dressing, the same as you clean your brown leather shoes? As brown shoes, uncleaned, become unsightly, so brown luggage does, but this luggage, cleaned whenever it is used, is the most imposing and the most beautiful you can have.

"Get a bottle of brown leather dressing, apply it to your brown trunk and rub with a woolen cloth for five minutes. I'll guarantee that the trunk will then look better than new. It will have a richer, deeper color.

"Suit cases, valises and all sorts of brown leather things should be rubbed up each time they are used. Then, instead of shabby luggage, we would see everywhere spick and span luggage of the richest brown."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Tablets, all sizes, at the Reporter office.

PICTURE ON A HILL.

The Long Man of Wilmington, England, Measures 240 Feet.

About midway between Berwick and Polegate stations, at a point where the side of the hill is very precipitous, those who know exactly the spot where to look will be able to see from the railway carriage windows a sort of rude imitation of the human form outlined in white. The figure, which is between 200 and 300 feet in height, holds a long staff in each hand. This is the "Long Man of Wilmington," once the center of profound veneration and worship, but now merely an object of interest to the curious.

In order to obtain an adequate idea of this great hillside figure, dominating the surrounding country and appearing to watch as guardian over the little village below, it is desirable to approach it afoot, tramping along the winding lanes, as the pilgrims of old must have tramped when they came hither on the occasion of some great religious festival. Seen from afar, the figure does not appear to be of remarkable size, but gradually as one approaches the hill it assumes an imposing and definite shape.

The figure, about 240 feet in height, was merely shaped in the turf so as to allow the chalk to appear through. In the course of time these depressions in the surface became almost imperceptible, and to such an extent was the figure neglected that at last it was only possible to make out the form at a distance when the slight hollows were marked by drifted snow or when the oblique rays of the rising or setting sun threw them into a deep shadow. In order to preserve the form of the Long Man, and to render it at the same time easily distinguishable at a distance the outline was marked by a single line of white bricks placed closely together. The effect has been to produce a somewhat startling figure, which is plainly visible in fine weather from a great distance.

There are in different parts of the country other examples of extremely rude and early hillside figures, and, although the very fact of their great antiquity renders it unlikely that historical or documentary evidence will be forthcoming as to their design or precise purpose, it is very satisfactory to find that an explanation has been found which will at once account for many of their peculiarities.

The theory is that these are sacrificial figures. We learn from the writings of Caesar that the Gauls (and the Britons were doubtless included) had figures of vast size, the limbs of which, formed of osiers, they filled with living men. The figure was ultimately fired, and the miserable victims perished in the flames.

There is a local saying in Sussex, probably of great antiquity, in which the Long Man is mentioned in reference to the weather. It runs:

When Firle hill and Long Man has a cap
We at A'ston gets a drap.

—London Standard.

Football In Burma.

"Chinlon," the Burmese form of football, is the national game. The name means "round basket," writes Mr. Kelly in his book on Burma, and the chinlon is really a ball about six inches in diameter formed of plaited rattans. The game is played by several youths or men, who stand in a circle a few feet apart. The ball having been thrown into play, the one nearest to whom it falls kicks it up into the air with the instep, knee or side of the foot. The effort is to keep it in the air as long as possible and without losing possession of the ball. A fancy stroke is to turn about face as the ball falls and kick it with the sole of the foot, although the elbows, head or any part of the body except hand and toes may be used. While playing no one leaves his place, but waits until the ball falls within his reach, when he in turn endeavors to retain its possession. It is a very pretty game to watch, and the skill of the performers is often surprising.

The Smallest Screws.

The smallest screws ever made are used in the manufacture of the miniature watches which are sometimes fitted in rings, shirt studs, bracelets, etc. They are the next thing to being invisible to the naked eye, looking like minute grains of sand. With a good glass, however, it may be plainly seen that each is a perfect screw, having a number of threads equal to 1,260 to the inch. These tiny screws are four one-thousandths of an inch in diameter and seven one-thousandths of an inch in length. It is estimated that a lady's thimble of average size would hold 100,000 of them. No attempt is ever made to count these "tiny triumphs of mechanical ingenuity" other than to get a basis for estimation. The method usually pursued in determining their number is to carefully count 100 and then place them on a delicate balance, the number of a given amount being determined by the weight of these.

Cars For Man and Beast.

From Salzburg you go to Munich. While traveling through the mountains of Bavaria you drop suddenly from the sublime to the ridiculous by catching a glimpse of a car bearing a label of which this is the translation:

"For thirty-two men or six horses."

On inquiry you learn that the Bavarian railroads run fourth class cars, on which the very poor may travel for a trifle or which may be used at the option of the railroad to transport equine freight. Later you have an opportunity to inspect some of these fourth class cars, and you find them to be similar to our own freight cars, although much smaller. Plain wooden benches form the seats, which may be removed to accommodate the live stock. Most of the European freight cars and many of the passenger cars have only four wheels and look like toy affairs compared to our own.—Chicago Post.

It's all right to be attentive to business if the business is your own.

Earthquakes.

Among the many strange relationships which earthquakes hold to various natural phenomena there is possibly one between the times of their occurrence and of irregularities in the revolution of the world. For many years it has been observed that there are slight but irregular changes in latitude, or, in other words, the axis of our earth does not always point in the same direction. The pole wanders about in a mean position, sometimes in a path that is nearly circular, while at others it appears to be exceedingly irregular and even retrograde. The world top is not spinning truly, but it slightly wabbles. When the change in direction of its axis is sharp large earthquakes have been frequent. If a swiftly moving body is, so to speak, compelled to turn a corner, that it should be subjected to strains which might result in yielding is easily conceivable. Regarded from this point of view, the times at which strata in seismic strain give way are to some extent governed by erratic movements in the rotation of our sphere. The earthquake and the wabble may, however, be due to a common cause, and the question therefore is one which requires closer examination.—John Milne in National Review.

A Good Horse's Color.

A good horse cannot be a bad color, it is said. It is certain that Derby winners are not drawn from certain colors. Has a gray ever won the race, or a dun or a skewbald or a piebald? Has there ever been a thoroughbred of the latter type? Quite black thoroughbreds are rare, white still more so, gray uncommon even among the less exalted of public performers. The "Stud Book" would not bear out these statements where colors uncommon on the race course are described. The explanation is, of course, that the horse is there described as he appeared as a foal. An owner of a bay thoroughbred looked up the "Stud Book" to find his purchase pictured as a chestnut and complained to the men of whom he had bought the horse. The former owner assured him that the description was correct at the time it was entered. Other owners, less certain as to what color may appear when the first coat has been cast, have before now made such singular entries as "gray, roan or chestnut."—St. James' Gazette.

The Porcupine's Quills.

The spines are very loosely attached to the porcupine, and they are very sharp—as sharp as a needle at the outer end. At almost the slightest touch they penetrate the nose of a dog or the clothing or flesh of a person touching the porcupine and stick there, coming away from the animal without any pull being required. The facility in catching hold with one end and letting go with the other has sometimes caused people to think that the spines had been thrown at them. The outer end of the spines, for some distance down, is covered with small barbs. These barbs cause a spine once imbedded in a living animal to keep working farther in with every movement of the muscles, so that it is not a pleasant thing to get stuck full of them.

A Sad Picture.

At Varzin once, after sitting for some time sunk in profound reflection, Bismarck lamented that he had derived but small pleasure or satisfaction from his political activity, but, on the other hand, much vexation, anxiety and trouble. He had, he said, made no one happy by it, neither himself, his family nor any one else, "but probably," he continued, "many unhappy. Had it not been for me there would have been three great wars the less, the lives of 80,000 men would not have been sacrificed and many parents, brothers, sisters and widows would not now be mourners."—"Bismarck's Table Talk."

Unique Rainmaking.

One of the oldest rainmaking plants is the invention of a native of one of the Indian provinces. By means of a rocket he sends more than a mile into the air a reservoir of ether attached to a parachute. This, being released at the highest point, floats gently back to earth, the condensation being caused by the evaporation of the ether. It is said to be decidedly efficacious even where there is scarcely a trace of cloud.

Cut It.

"Yes," said the college student, "dad got the idea that I was cutting up too much, and so he cut in and threatened to cut down my allowance unless I took a brace. I felt all cut up at first, but I didn't want my allowance cut off or cut into just for a little funny business, and so I cut it out." And the listening foreigner remarked, "What did the young man say?"—Somerville Journal.

Breaking It Gently.

Captain of Steamer—Madam, it gives me great pain to be obliged to tell you that your little boy's hat has blown overboard. Fond Mother—Why, I thought it was tied on with a string! Captain—Yes. That was just the trouble. The string did not break.

Corrected.

"Miss Isabel, you are not at all like other girls."

"That is not a compliment, Mr. Spooner. You should say that other girls are not at all like me."

Quite Proper.

Little Rollo—Pop, what is an upright piano? Pop—One that plays only sacred music, my son.—Woman's Home Companion.

Not Conceited.

She—All men are conceited. He—Not all. I see a man every day who is not conceited. She—Where? He—In the mirror.

Gold comes in quartz; so does the gold cure.

For that Dandruff

There is one thing that will cure it—Ayer's Hair Vigor. It is a regular scalp-medicine. It quickly destroys the germs which cause this disease. The unhealthy scalp becomes healthy. The dandruff disappears, had to disappear. A healthy scalp means a great deal to you—healthy hair, no dandruff, no pimples, no eruptions.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of
Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

The Publisher's Claims Sustained

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

The Publishers of **Webster's International Dictionary** allege that it "is, in fact, the popular Unabridged thoroughly re-edited in every detail, and vastly enriched in every part, with the purpose of adapting it to meet the larger and severer requirements of another generation."

We are of the opinion that this allegation most clearly and accurately describes the work that has been accomplished and the result that has been reached. The Dictionary, as it now stands, has been thoroughly re-edited in every detail, has been corrected in every part, and is admirably adapted to meet the larger and severer requirements of a generation which demands more of popular philological knowledge than any generation that the world has ever contained.

It is perhaps needless to add that we refer to the dictionary in our judicial work as of the highest authority in accuracy of definition; and that in the future as in the past it will be the source of constant reference.

CHARLES C. NOTT, *Chief Justice.*
LAWRENCE WELDON,
JOHN DAVIS,
STANTON J. PEELLE,
CHARLES B. HOWRY,
Judges.

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WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

...The Index...
Bellefonte, Pa.

Have you seen the new
"CAPITOL"
Ink Stand?

It is the most talked of Inkstand on the Market to-day.

It combines about all the GOOD qualities of inkstands, and has none of the unreliable features

It is easily re-filled, easily washed, cannot overturn, non-evaporating, and the last drop of ink can be used.

Price 50c, $1.00 and $2.00
Ask to see it.

...The Index...

PENNSYLVANIA... RAILROAD

Schedule in Effect May 27, 1906

Trains Leave Centre Hall

FOR MONTANDON and intermediate stations, Sunbury, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, Wilkesbarre, Scranton and Williamsport: 7.04 a. m., 2.35 p. m. week-days.

FOR ELMIRA and intermediate stations, 2.35 p. m. week days.

FOR BELLEFONTE, Tyrone, and intermediate stations, 8.16 a. m., 3.36 p. m. week days.

FOR ALTOONA and Pittsburg, 3.36 p. m. week-days.

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Week Days.

EASTWARD				WESTWARD		
6	4	2	STATIONS.	1	3	5
PM.	P. M	AM	Ar. — Lv.	AM.	AM	PM
6 30	12 50	8 50	....Bellefonte....	6 30	10 15	3 00
6 10	12 40	8 40	.....Coleville.....	6 35	10 20	3 07
6 07	12 37	8 37	.....Morris.....	6 38	10 23	3 12
6 03	12 35	8 35	.....Stevens.....	6 43	10 27	3 17
6 00	12 31	8 31	.....Hunters.....	6 46	10 30	3 21
5 55	12 28	8 28	.....Fillmore.....	6 50	10 34	3 26
5 50	12 24	8 24	.....Briarly.....	6 55	10 40	3 32
5 45	12 20	8 20	.....Waddles.....	7 00	10 45	3 35
5 27	12 07	8 07	.....Krumrine.....	7 12	10 57	3 50
5 20	12 00	8 00	...State College..	7 25	11 10	4 05
4 30		7 45	.....Struble.....	7 27		4 10
4 25		7 40	.....Bloomsdorf....	7 31		4 15
4 20		7 35	Pine Grove Cro.	7 35		4 20

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The Best Hair Tonic

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. It tones up, invigorates, strengthens the hair-bulbs. The hair grows faster, thicker; stops falling out; does not split at the ends. Tested and tried for half a century.

For the whiskers and moustache we make BUCKINGHAM'S DYE. It colors a rich brown or a soft black. R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

Cut off that cough with
Jayne's Expectorant
and prevent pneumonia, bronchitis and consumption.
The world's Standard Throat and Lung Medicine for 75 years.
Get it of your druggist and keep it always ready in the house.

ORCHARD and GARDEN

BUYING FERTILIZERS.

While barnyard manure is, and will remain for all time, the main reliance of the farmer for fertilizing, not enough animals are kept on the ordinary farm to furnish enough manure to keep the cultivated land, to say nothing of the pastures, up to the standard of fertility necessary for the production of profitable crops; he must therefore buy fertilizers. Chemical plants food, known as fertilizers, are now manufactured and sold under guarantee at prices considerably less than the raw materials can be bought for, to say nothing of the cost of mixing, if time is of any value. These commercial fertilizers are usually reliable and well worth their cost. If the farmer does not apply the fertilizers properly, or does not procure the kinds most suitable for his soil and crops, he may be disappointed and will condemn the manufacturer, but the farmer can rely upon the fact that everythig that goes into fertilizer has a market value of its own and cannot be sold at a price lower than the relative value of its ingredients. It is easier to sell each ingredient separately than to have the labor of preparing a great many of them into something that sells for less. The farmer should endeavor to know the nature of the plant foods composing the fertilizer, estimate its value and make allowance for commissions, labor, transportation, bags, etc., as fertilizers vary greatly, not even several lots of Peruvian guano being the same grade. It has been demonstrated, in all experiments made, that the farmer who uses fertilizers with his barnyard manure secures larger yields of crops, retains the fertility of his soil and the cost of fertilizer is but a small sum compared with the gain from its use. Every farmer should make his manure more valuable by adding to it additional plant foods which can now be purchased cheaper than when the sources of plant foods were not so numerous.—The Epitomist.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Linseed meal, cottonseed meal, bran and other feeding stuffs serve admirably as fertilizers for crops, but it will pay beter to feed such materials to stock and use the manure.

It is difficult to estimate the value of manure, as its quality depends upon the kind of food provided. Experiments show that when cows are well fed and kept on air-tight floors they voided manure valued at ten cents per day. Horses kept in the same kind of stalls produced manure valued at four cents per day, two-fifths being voided in the fields. Sheep produced manure valued at a cent and a half a day, per sheep and swine produced manure valued at half a cent each. This shows that the manure from all kinds of stock is a valuable portion of the receipts.

To keep seed potatoes from sprouting, during the warm days of winter ventilate the cellar well and they will remain in good condition. One reason why potatoes keep so well in New England is that the climate is favorable, the seed being less liable to warm conditions than in other parts of the country. As near 40 degrees temperature as possible should be observed and dampness should be avoided. Seed for early planting may be spread out and allowed to sprout, but should be planted immediately.

A southern farmer says that good results are obtained by feeding sunflower seeds to horses, hogs and other stock. The feeding of this, however, requires judgment, as the seeds are very rich and should be mixed with bran.

TOO MUCH CORN FOR SWINE.

Every winter or rather at the end of every winter we hear tales of rheumatism in swine, intense indigestion, bowel trouble and all sorts of diseases for which no cause can be found, yet in the majority of cases it is plainly too much corn. It is, of course, quite natural to feed heavily of corn, because it is the cheapest thing we have to feed swine, but what profit is there in it when it is overdone? We had some fine half-grown pigs who had several attacks of severe indigestion, and we cut out the corn for a week. In its place we fed bran, mixed with chopped vegetables, and fed warm; this was given morning and night, and at noon the animals were given a lot of second-grade hay and a few sweet potatoes. Not a full ration by any means, and the pigs fell off in weight, but at the end of the week the trouble was gone and they would eat anything offered them. From then on the corn ration was cut down so that it was about one-half a full ration, and we used more bran, skim milk, root crops and roughage, and we can not see but what the animals are all that any ration would have made them, and they are certainly in excellent condition to be corn-fattened when the time comes.—Indianapolis News.

MONEY IN BROOD SOWS.

Some recent sales of some very common sows and pigs for what seems to me to be very high prices opened my eyes to the possibilities of this business and I recall several other times when they sold very high. Some of these sows brought several times what they would if fed out. For instance, sows weighing from 150 to 180 pounds with litters of from six to nine pigs bring $20 to $25 while a few with larger litters ruled higher. Fattened out they would not have brought over ten or twelve dollars and would have consumed a great deal more of feed. If we would select some of the sows out of the herd that we are to feed and breed them to a good boar, considerably more money could be made with less feed and less work. Often too, we can buy some fine old brood sows that are on their way to market and could be bought low for they are considerably lower on the market. Many a good brood sow is consigned to the slaughter house before her uselessness along this line is ended.—Kentuckian in the Epitomist.

BUTTER MAKING IN THE FARM.

If butter is made on your farm have only those cows that produce good milk and cream; keep them clean, healthy and well fed. Make it your business to use the Babcock test just as often as necessary, and as soon as any cow shows that she is unprofitable to you, get rid of her and replace her with an animal that comes up to the standard. Cleanliness in handling the cream is also a very important matter, and it pays well to have just those sort of implements to work with that will allow of your finishing your product with the least chance of any dirt or dust getting into it. Do not keep the cream too long, but churn about every other day and do this churning in a room that is suited for this kind of work. It is a poor plan to make the kind of butter that can only be exchanged at the store for some sort of merchandise, and which at times is hard to get rid of even in that way. Above all bear in mind that system is necessary in all things, and this probably applies more to the making of butter than to anything else.

VALUE OF SILAGE.

A man in Pennsylvania says that an acre of corn silage is equal to five acres of blue grass pasture. Frank Duff, of Rogersville, Pa., says that it increases the value of the corn crop 33 per cent., as compared with feeding the corn and stover separately. S. E. Young, of Sweetwater, claims that his one hundred ton silo is worth $50 per year to him. Another good farmer in the same neighborhood says that his 350 ton silo is worth $200 a year to him. H. B. Gurler, the famous dairyman of DeKalb, Ill., who furnishes certified milk that sells for 12 cents a quart, says that he could not keep cows without the silo. W. G. Lenoir, of Philadelphia, says that a silo doubles the feeding value of the corn crop. In commenting upon these remarks the Inland Farmer says:

We have yet to hear of a careful, painstaking farmer, who gives his personal attention to the making and feeding of silage who has been dissatisfied with the results. The silo has stood the test of time and won out on its merits, and we predict that the time is coming when it will be indispensable to good stock farming.

QUITE TRUE.

At one of the Missouri horticultural meetings a speaker, in the course of his remarks, said that "good orchardists are not growers of fruit merely from a remunerative standpoint, but find in the work much pleasure and satisfaction of the aesthetic taste. There is a charm for them in the study of the growth of the trees, in watching the various changes with the seasons and in noting the effect of each on the growth of the trees."

The Simple Servian.

Servia's laborer is at heart a simple, prosaic fellow. His attire is coarse almost to the point of ungainliness. Rough brown trousers of homespun, a coat a shade or two darker and edged with a strip of black fleece, a peaked woollen cap and his cane, and you have the picture. He is a farmer, on a small scale, and his hobby is raising hogs, which he turns into the forests or fields to fatten on mast. In fact, there is a tradition that the family of the present king sprang from a great hog-raising noble a century or two ago, and so the people imitate the royal example. The rural life in Servia is primitive. At sun-up folk rise, take their raki or schnapps, and go to the fields to work. Their meal is brought to them at noon and again in the evening, for they often work until sunset. And so life goes on and on.

As to politics they really care little. When all the world looked on aghast at the Macbethian plot that startled Servia from its dozing—the murderer of a king and queen and a handful of courtiers—the peasant shook his head at the bad business and left it to his duly elected representative in the Sobranje, or Parliament, to decide who should next be king and how the culpable were to be punished.

Servia is suffering from a plague of butterflies and the government has offered a reward for their extermination. The fields throughout the country are white instead of green, because of the clouds of insects.

There are men who would rather be attached to a bail and chain than to an apron string.

You can buy a lot of trouble with a $2 bill—if you invest it in a marriage license.

About the only sure way to keep a secret is to not have a secret.

The Real Enemies *of the* People

By Eugene V. Debs.

AS well established and quite as necessary as the industrial "boss" is the political "boss," in the existing social system. His business is to run the political machine, not in the interest of the people, or even of any particular party, but in the interest of the private owner of the public utility, or the private controller of the social need, whose economic interest conflicts with that of the people, and who must, therefore, control the political machinery so as to obtain control of government.

The political "boss" is the creature of the modern capitalist; he was spawned in, and has developed with, the capitalist system, and is as necessary to that system as is the capitalist himself.

There is but one way to get rid of "boss rule" in politics, and that is by abolishing the system of private ownership which produces him and makes the few the beneficiaries of the countless iniquities visited upon the great mass of the people.

No "boss" is in politics in that capacity on his own account. The "boss" must have the "boodle." They are inseparable. Without "boodle" there is no "boss."

The "boss" does not furnish the "boodle."

Who does?

Aye, that's the question!

Turn on the searchlight in that direction and you will be horrified by the revelation.

You will see that private interests are the enemies of the public weal; that trusts and corporations deliberately pollute the political fountain and contaminate all its national, state and municipal streams; and that the principal perpetrators of these crimes, in which the political "boss" is but a mere puppet, are representative capitalists, financiers and promoters, most of whom are also recognized pillars of the Christian church.

These, and not their repulsive political "boss," who is simply their political walking delegate, are the real enemies of the people and debauchers of the nation's morals.—Success Magazine.

The Lust For Wealth.

A Plea For The Retirement of Every Man Who Has Enough For Ease and Dignity.

By A. V.

IN reference to Bishop Potter's remark, in an interview upon his return from abroad, that the insurance scandal is viewed in England as emphasizing American greed, it cannot be denied that this view is in a great measure justified; for there can be no question that the effect of this insatiable greed for wealth tends to promote no degree of respect for our country beyond that which gold alone commands. The effect at home is certainly not beneficial, inasmuch as the increasing wealth of those who are contributing to this condition deprives some of their fellow beings of the benefits to be derived from the ever increasing surplus.

Far better if all Americans would follow the custom of their English brethren, who, having amassed a fortune which if invested, say, in the conservative 4 per cents. insures an income to warrant their retirement, quit the field of commerce, travel and finally settle upon an estate in the country. There they find time to gratify their desires for literary and other pursuits.

Why not revert to the ideal existence of the only true aristocracy this country has ever known, that of the South before the civil war; an aristocracy the process of whose extinction furnishes one of the saddest memories of that war? Surely any one who has read the existing literature of that brave people cannot have failed to recognize the absence of any desire to acquire more wealth than was necessary to uphold the spirit of respectability and hospitality which pervaded the very atmosphere as with the spirit of contentment.

The effect of greed upon the morals of the community is the chief object of my discourse, but a still greater evil from the same source is that which concerns our political welfare; this has been made very apparent by the position of dishonor today of some who but yesterday were respected men both in the world of politics and commerce.

Why War Must Be.

By George William Coale.

IT would be of advantage to those who believe that they can give the God of War a knockout blow to read the following quotation from John Stuart Mill:

"But war, in a good cause, is not the greatest evil which a nation can suffer. War is an ugly thing, but not the ughest of things; the decayed and degraded state of moral and patriotic feeling which thinks nothing worth a war is worse. When a people are used as mere human instruments for firing cannon, or thrusting bayonets, in the service and for the selfish purposes of a master, such war degrades a people. A war to protect other human beings against tyrannical injustice, a war to give victory to their own ideas of right and good, and which is their own war, carried on for an honest purpose by their free choice, is often the means of their regeneration. A man who has nothing which he is willing to fight for, nothing which he cares more about than he does about his personal safety, is a miserable creature, who has no chance of being free, unless made and kept so by the exertions of better men than himself. As long as justice and injustice have not terminated their ever renewing fight for ascendency in the affairs of mankind human beings must be willing when need is to do battle for the one against the other."

Washington said: "To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace."

Lincoln said: "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in." That work was war.

None of these men was cruel, and their words will live forever. War will disappear when all other evils disappear.

The Ravages *of* Cancer.

By Rene Bache.

AT once the most dreadful and most mysterious of all diseases that attack the human body, cancer, which has been anxiously studied by physicians for more than two centuries, is today as much of an enigma as ever. Its cause is unknown, and no case of it has ever been cured, save by removal of the part affected. Meanwhile, it seems to be rapidly increasing, not only in this country but all over the world; and, unless something is done to check it, the prospect is (according to Dr. Roswell Park, the greatest American authority) that before long it will kill more people annually than consumption and typhoid combined.

Cancer is the only disease that is on the increase, and, in spite of all that medical science can do, backed by the wonderful new knowledge gained within recent years, it is spreading over this country and over the world as steadily, as relentlessly, and as destructively as it does over a single human body. In 1890 (according to census figures) it destroyed 18,536 lives in the United States; in 1900 it killed 29,475 of our citizens—a numerical gain of more than one-third. There had been some growth of population meanwhile, however and so, in order to convey the idea with exactness, it would be better to put the official statement in different form, and to say that, whereas, in 1890 forty eight persons out of every 100,000 in this country died of cancer, the dread malady in 1900 claimed sixty victims from among every 100,000 living persons Nobody, it seems, is exempt. Cancer frequently attacks the most healthy persons, and the well-to-do are not less subject to it than the poor. In every twelve women who die after forty-five years of age one is destroyed by this horrible disease. One in every twenty-one men who reach that period of life is killed by it. Thus it is easy enough to figure out your own chances of escaping. Women are much more liable than men to cancer.—Pearson's Magazine

A Gift Horse.

"It's no use finding fault with what's given you, even if it isn't what you wanted," said Miss Palma Sawyer, adding enigmatically, "and sometimes, after all, it turns out to be."

"Illustration, aunty, at once!" cried Miss Palma's niece, who had long since grown accustomed to her methods of speech.

"Well," said the old lady, "I thought Mrs. Lane would give me an amethyst brooch for Christmas. It would have just fitted out my black silk, and she'd asked me, and I'd as much as said; but there, when I had my mouth all made up for that pin, if she didn't go and give me a red and green afghan instead!"

"O aunty, when your own work is so much better than anything she does!" groaned the niece.

"S-sh!" whispered Miss Palma. "It's a terrible homely one, but it's extra size. She never comes here, you know, so next fall I shall grow one o' those fall cosmos bushes, cover it up nights with that afghan, sell the blooms to Willy Green, that's wanted me to grow one the last three years for his stand in Boston, and buy me an amethyst brooch with the money for it.

"Anyway, I kind of mistrust Mrs Lane's taste in brooches; so you see I'm fixed out just complete!"

INTERESTING TO WOMEN

A CHINESE MOTHER.

The day before the destruction of Chinatown, San Francisco, Jessie Juliet Knox, author of "Little Almond Blossoms," completed a paper on "The Shut-In Women of Chinatown."

She says: "A stranger would be frightened here, for one must pass through a large gambling-house in order to meet the dear little woman above. At the street door sits the lookout man,' sombre and stolid as a wooden Indian. Like Poe's raven he sits there day and night.

"Sometimes when I pass through this gambling-house it is simply packed with men of different nations. I pass on through a dark and hellish-looking place called the kitchen, which is always full of smoke and unsavory Chinese smells and where the oil is ever burning before the kitchen god,' and on into the dark passageway and up the worst flight of stairs I have ever seen.

"At the top of the steps is a door, and here I give a cheery 'hoo-hoo,' which is echoed inside the barred door. Here I never have to stand long outside, for the lady inside is my dearest Chinese friend. It is Mrs. Wing.

"There is so much that could be said about her that one could devote whole volumes to it—of the many close years of friendship which have existed between us; of the happy time when her baby boy was born, and the joy she felt at being the proud mother of a son; of all the pretty American things I had taught her to make, and how she had trembled and cried for joy when I showed her the simplest things; how a dear little baby girl was born to her and they let it lie on the cold, bare floor till it was dead, because—it was a girl, and the father thought it a disgrace. After that weary time I spent weeks with her of afternoons. Her life was despaired of, and to me alone did she pour our her innocent heathen heart. It made me cry one minute and laugh the next to hear her talk 'My baby girl he die; I no got baby now; my little girl he so pretty—nice little hand—nice head—pretty eye—pretty nose—oh, my baby so pretty! Just like me!'"—Minneapolis Housekeeper.

THE TRAINING OF YOUNG CHILDREN.

One would hardly expect to find marked traits of character in a very young infant; nevertheless, they are there, and show themselves very strongly, often when the infant is not more than twenty-four hours old. This, then is the time to commence your training. Begin the moulding process right now. It is for you to make the child what you will, and if begun now the task will not be a difficult one. I have often seen the most stubborn and even vicious children in a marvellously short time succomb completely to good influence, becoming sunny-tempered, obedient and lovable.

Infants are helpless, consequently they require our care, and it is a matter of duty that this should be our intelligent best. Do not depend on guessing in this important matter; it is not safe. Children require love, sympathy, companionship, and amusement just as much as the adult, probably more; but remember that a surfeit of good things has the same effect upon the young as it does upon an older person. It seems rather ridiculous, does it not, to think of a child, and a very young one at that, becoming blase—tired of the good things offered? But it is true. We do not have to look very far to see children, even infants, turn away their heads with a shriek of disapprobation when well meant but constant demonstrations of affections are thrust upon them. This open rebellion goes to show how distasteful it is to the child.—Marianna Wheeler, in Harper's Bazaar.

EXTRA CHARGE FOR CUCUMBER PARINGS.

"Talk about mean men!" exclaimed a girl who was lolling on the sand at a beach resort, "I met the champion mean one last summer. He was the landlord of a boarding house where I stayed for a couple of weeks—a little place on the Maine coast, near the New Hampshire border. It was a dreary spot, and though I intended to stay all summer, two weeks were enough for me. Well, the sun and wind were ruining my lily white skin. Cucumbers formed a big part of our diet, so I asked the head of the house if I might have the skins to make a face wash. After that once a day a plate of cucumber parings was set on my bureau. I made cucumber cream and dabbed it on with great joy. But when I went to pay my bill I found fifty cents tacked on, with several words I could not decipher. I questioned the landlord. He explained that I had asked for cucumber skins and had got them; that he fed his hens on the table refuse, and if ladies wanted skins for their complexion he would have to buy chicken food. He thought the chickens had missed a half dollar's worth of nourishment through my facial experiments. Well, my thoughts were long and strong—but I paid the fifty cents."—New York Press.

WOMEN IN BUSINESS.

English ladies of title still persist in having their little fling in the world of trade. Now it is Lady Colin Campbell who comes out and stands as a sponsor for the beauty doctors. Millinery, dressmaking, household decorating and dairy farming are old schemes in her world. Long ago her sisters went in for these ventures. So the only fair and fresh field for her ladyship appeared to be the mission of promising beauty. In opening an exhibition of first aid to the ugly at the Grafton Galleries, says the Boston Transcript, the high-born lady started with the premise that health brings beauty and that beauty may be expected to bring health. All kinds and conditions of appliances for inviting these two blessed estates are shown, and if they do not do the work they will belie the looks and words of those whose business it is to recommend them. Little wheeled things there are that roll out of sight all the outward evidences of age while time's mischievious pranks may be relieved of all their sting by the use of certain foods for the skin. All this paraphernalia is imposing, it is said, and the fact that the exhibition is under such distinguished management gives all of us due notice that the beauty doctor is no longer to be a part of the world's gentle jokes. He or she is from this time on to be taken very seriously.

HOOKS, EYES, BUCKLES.

Ornamental hooks and eyes are about to be pressed into service, for those pretty little coatees that just fasten at one point in front. They are large, and made of imitation diamonds, enamel and other precious stones.

Of buckles there are great numbers, a little less worn upon the waistbelt than they were, perhaps, but conspicuous in other ways. One dress has been seen with a plastron bodice held up by straps over the shoulders and threaded through velvet buckles. Upon a smart gray hat was impressed a huge buckle of gray tulle that supported a big bunch of lilies of the valley, the stalks of which were thrust through the buckle.

The very buttons upon our boleros must be unusual and lovely in appearance, made, perhaps, of chased gilt, the color of which, to be in the latest fashion, should be of a pale shade, for light gold is at present very modish.

"ZOOLOGICAL" PARASOLS.

The "zoological" sunshade or umbrella is one of the principal features of the spring show in the drapers' shop windows in London.

From a bower of ribbons and laces grotesque heads peep out. Parrots, monkeys, snakes, toads and the domesticated cat and dog stretch their carved necks above summer creations of chiffon and lace.

"Ladies are vieing with one another as to who shall evolve the most original design," said the manager of a large West End firm.

"I have at present an order from a customer for a scarlet parasol, the handle of which is to represent a large snake in the act of rearing itself to attack a foe.

"Another more prepossessing design takes the form of a long bar on which are perched six little birds colored to represent the natural shades."

There is method in the choice of a zoological parasol.

The river sunshade is adorned with a swan or duck handle; the lady who excels in the hunting field can have the head of her favorite "mount" modeled for the handle of her umbrella; while the fair amazon who follows the guns can own an "en-tout-cas" on which struts a brilliant cock pheasant.—Philadelphia Record.

THE QUEENS MISTAKE.

Princess Ena, now Queen Victoria of Spain, wore pearls on her wedding day. She made a great mistake. Pearls worn at a wedding means tears are to be shed through the married state, so runs the Spanish proverb.

When the Empress Eugenie was finishing her toilet to go to Notre Dame on her wedding morning, an old Spanish servant of hers burst into tears and, reminding her of their native adage, begged her not to wear her pearl necklace. Eugenie, paying no heed to the warning, wore the necklace all the same, and her life, as all the world knows, has been one long tragedy. Her necklace was a remarkable one, consisting of a large number of pearls, so the bride who only wears a few need not dread the proverb so much, for, after all, no woman's life is entirely free from tears.—Boston Transcript.

INFLUENCE OF CLOTHES.

Silk linings have saved my soul, and chiffons have cultivated my conscience," is the accredited remark of a woman who after regarding clothes for years merely in the light of covering, finally expanded into expansive frivolities. "All my life I have been a nobody," was the way another woman who had married rich expressed the same idea, "until I got into my first $300 gown. The moral elevation, the social assurance I derived from the chiffon and pearl embroideries on that gown changed me from a nervous, constrained, retiring individual, accustomed to taking a back seat, getting the toughest steak at breakfast and doing the chores, into some one with a voice and an influence."

Gold From Rhodesia.

The output of gold from Rhodesia during January was valued at $778,465, and was the highest yet recorded.

SPONGING ON THE TYPEWRITER.

"The worst sponge in this town," said the steongrapher, "is the typewriter sponge. He gets all his work done by the employes of his friends. He drops into the office, ostensibly for a chat with the boss. Presently he looks toward his victim and says in a careless, offhand way: 'Oh, by the way, is your stenographer busy now? If not I'd like her to do a little typewriting for me. It will take only a few minutes.'

"The chances are that she is knocking the very daylights out of the machine at that minute; but the manager is too polite to call his attention to the fact, so she does the work. Usually it takes her from one to two hours. All the pay she gets is a mere 'Thank you.' I know lots of girls who are bothered this way by hangers-on. Once I contemplated tacking a sign on the door announcing that I was running an eleemosynary typewriting institution and that under no circumstances would I accept pay for my services. I thought that might put the cheap skates to shame and freighten them aawy. However, there doesn't seem much chance of shaming those fellows, so I shall probably continue to write complimentary letters to the end of the chapter."—*New York Sun.*

POGROM.

The strange word "pogrom" has appeared frequently during the last few days in the daily press in telegraphic dispatches from Vilna and Bailystok and other places in West Russia in connection with the massacres of the Jews in that unhappy portion of the Czar's dominions. It may be of interest to note the meaning and the etymology of this word of terrible import. The Russian word "pogrom" (pronounced with stress on the final syllable) is generally translated "desolation. devastation." The word is related to the Russian words grom, thunder, the thunder clash, and to gomit, to thunder, to batter down as with a thunderbolt, to destroy without pity, utterly overthrow. The po in pogrom is the prefix occurring in a great number of Russian words. The Russian grom, thunder, is a word of indogermanic respectability, having relations in Greek and in the Germanic languages. The primary idea of the root is a crshing noise, which is the meaning of the equivalent Greek word chromos.—*Westminister Gazette.*

GLASS THAT KEEPS OUT HEAT.

An Austrian inventor, Richard Szigmondy, is reported to have made a new kind of window glass whose chief peculiarity is that it prevents the passage of nine-tenths of the heat of the sun's rays.

It is well known that ordinary window glass allows nearly all of the heat derived from the sun to pass through, but, on the other hand, intercepts all heat coming from nonluminous sources, such as a stove or the heated ground. This is the reason why heat accumulates under the glass roof of a hothouse.

If covered with Szigmondy's glass a hothouse would, it is claimed, become a cold house, since the heat could not get into it. One advantage set forth in favor of the new glass is that a house whose windows were furnished with it would remain delightfully cool in summer. But in winter, perhaps, the situation would not be so agreeable.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

SMOKING CARS FOR WOMEN.

Fashionable women in England seem to be leading those in America in the smoking habit. According to Everyday Housekeeping, one of the first-class carriages of a train that left London for Liverpool recently displayed the sign, "Ladies' smoking."

It was the first ever. A man called for the carriage, as they call a car in England, for his woman friends, who occupied it for smoking purposes. Regular smoking carriages for women may now come into vogue over there.

BACK TO PULPIT

What Food Did For a Clergyman.

A minister of Elizabethtown tells how Grape-Nuts food brought him back to his pulpit: "Some 5 years ago I had an attack of what seemed to be La Grippe, which left me in a complete state of collapse and I suffered for some time with nervous prostration. My appetite failed, I lost flesh until I was a mere skeleton, life was a burden to me, I lost interest in everything and almost in everybody save my precious wife.

"Then on the recommendation of some friends I began the use of Grape-Nuts food. At that time I was a miserable skeleton, without appetite and hardly able to walk across the room; had ugly dreams at night, no disposition to entertain or be entertained and began to shun society.

"I finally gave up the regular ministry, indeed I could not collect my thoughts on any subject, and became almost a hermit. After I had been using the Grape-Nuts food for a short time I discovered that I was taking on new life and my appetite began to improve; I began to sleep better and my weight increased steadily; I had lost some 50 pounds, but under the new food regime I have regained almost my former weight and have greatly improved in every way.

"I feel that I owe much to Grape-Nuts and can truly recommend the food to all who require a powerful rebuilding agent delicious to taste and always welcome." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. A true natural road to regain health, or hold it, is by use of a dish of Grape-Nuts and cream, morning and night. Or have the food made into some of the many delicious dishes given in the little recipe book found in pkgs.

Ten days' trial of Grape-Nuts helps many. "There's a reason."

Look in pkgs. for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

FOR PHONETIC SPELLING.

ENGLISH AUTHORITY SIDES WITH AMERICAN REFORMERS.

Back to the Old-Time Style—Modern Methods the Result of Awkward Lack of Early Printing Facilities Rather Than Historical Development.

Andrew Carnegie, Mark Twain and the other leaders of the recent agitation in the United States in favor of phonetic spelling will be glad to hear that they have an ally on the other side of the water in the person of Prof. W. W. Skeat, of Cambridge University, who is undoubtedly one of the greatest living authorities on the English language. Up to now, the American suggestions regarding the reform of spelling have been subjected to wholesome ridicule in England, but possibly some of the writers who made merry over them will conclude to change their tune after reading the vigorous address in support of the American arguments delivered by Professor Skeat before a gathering of the British Academy at Burlington House.

Besides being Professor of Anglo-Saxon at Cambridge, Dr. Skeat is the founder and president of the English Dialect Society, and the titles of his works on English literature occupy something like ten pages in the catalogue of the British Museum Library. So it was rather striking to find him beginning his address to the British Academy by declaring that all of what he called the "scientic arguments" were on the side of those who want to reform the spelling of English, and that dense ignorance was the chief characteristic of those who opposed it. Etymology and phonetics, Prof Skeat said were the two sciences which the British Press, in particular, could not understand to be such, and he went on to assert that the English language as at present spelt was full of the most absurd contradictions, warranted neither by history nor by common sense.

Then he proceeded to give a number of examples of useless letters in spelling, and declared that the final "e" in have, live, solve, adze, awe and axe—words that he would spell hav liv, solv, adx, aw and ax—was the chief delinquent. It had, Professor Skeat said, no right to its place. It had been introduced at the end of "have" at the time when that word was spelt "haue," and its purpose then was to distinguish the otherwise undistinguishable u and v. Again, the letter "o" in comfort, which historically should be "cumfort"—in donkey, which should be "dunkey" and in money, which should be "muney" was another unjustifiable innovation, called into being because in script the Normans did not like an "m" or "n" to follow a "u" because of the want of legibility.

Professor Skeat also provided a surprise by ridiculing the idea that the shortening of "labour" to "labor" was an American innovation. "Labor," he said, is found in the 504h line of "The Pearl," which was written before Columbus discovered America and indeed before he was born. Similarly he went on, there were the best of philological reasons for spelling "arrive" with only one r; affair—which was the French a faire—with only one f; attack as "atak;" commence without its double m, and lamb, limb and plumber with their b. In conclusion the Professor showed by philological science that the spelling of language was altered originally to conform with phonetic utterance and contended that we ought to reform and alter it now according to the same principle. Thus, he said, a race gradually would spring up which would perceive that the best spelling for a given word was that which gave most reasonably the sound of it.

Apropos, another interesting question of spelling suddenly has come up, and that in connection with Mark Twain's recent gift of the manuscript of his magazine article on "Joan of Arc" to the municipal museum at Rouen, the ancient town in which the French heroine met her death. It is demanded by a well-known English antiquarian why both British and American writers spell the maid's name as 'Joan 'd Arc" when, as he points out, we have the authority of Michelet, the historian; of Dean Kitchin, and other historians that the young woman's name was actually Jeanne Darc. "Not only," says this writer, "were her parents peasants, but there was no Arc anywhere near of which she could be "d.'" He adds, "though it is easy to see how the mistake originally arose, the twentieth century, in the interests of accuracy, should not countenance it."—Philadelphia Record.

ALL RASCALS, SAYS G. B. SHAW.

Takes to Task an Audience of Well to Do Londoners.

"A great proportion of the people in society are rascals; in fact, we are all more or less rascals." The dictum is George Bernard Shaw's. It was uttered in the course of an address to well to do persons on behalf of a crusade against the evils of lead glazing among the pottery wofkers, writes the London correspondent of the New York Sun.

Mr. Shaw asked his hearers if they cared whether the plates from which they ate had given some poor wretch paralysis from lead poisoning, adding, sarcastically:

"If you care you are getting on."

His faith in the real sympathy of his nearers was evidently weak. He proceeded to denounce the rascality of the employers of industry. He said:

"Even you good people who have what you facetiously call independent means are more or less rascals. A great deal of the means you enjoy is made in a rascally way, even those which I see in so many beautiful hats and costumes before me."

Mr. Shaw forcibly painted the miseries of the poor and scoffed at the life of the rich, saying they were throwing away about £8,000,000 yearly on extravagances of every sort, much of the money, which is so badly wanted at home, being spent abroad. From this it was a natural transition to a Pharisaic Shawism:

"I am now in a position to live the life of pleasure lived by the idle rich. I possess all the material concomitants for it, but I would infinitely rather sweep a crossing. Thank heaven, I have strength of mind enough and sanity enough to despise the life which riches enable me to live."

His socialistic denunciations boxed the compass. He dubbed politics society's most dangerous amusement, and coming to the Chicago exposures said it was curious to observe that not one note of concern was uttered in behalf of the poor wretches who tinned the meat. It was all for the consumer and the beef itself. He declared that these meat horrors may mean more than has been suggested. What if the workmen in the packing houses purposely poisoned the meat in an effort to wreak vengeance on property owners for their neglect of their brothers' welfare? That was not improbable.

When a man thinks so much of the wrongs of society that he throws a bomb, regardless of his own life, he must be in earnest. The features of the man who perpetrated the Madrid outrage were not those of a vicious man. In his ignorant way he thought he was doing something for his fellow men. "I should like to see," added Mr. Shaw, "members of society as anxious to better the conditions of our proletariat."

PLACER GOLD VARIES IN VALUE.

Other Minerals Carried in Smooth Nuggets of More Precious Metal.

Placer miners are frequently puzzled, and not infrequently angered, because of the varying values of the mineral as given by the refineries or the Mint, says Dennis H. Stovall in the Chicago Mining World. At one time the miner will receive $19.20 an ounce for shipment. A few months later he will receive $19 or $18.90 for a second shipment. He is angered because, on first thought, it seems clearly a case of "short allowance," as both shipments were of gold from the same diggings and removed the same season. He is confident there is a "leak" somewhere, and if he has been shipping to a smelter he will change to the Mint, or if the Mint he will change to the smelter, only to ascertain at a later date that the fault does not lie with the buyers, but with the gold itself. For there is a difference in the quality of placer gold, and the difference exists in the same district or along a single gulch or stream.

The writer had occasion to make an investigation in this matter, because of complaint to the Mining World entered by a placer miner that the Mint was giving him "short allowance" on shipments. Through this investigation it was learned that the varying values of placer gold, of nuggets, and even finer dust, is due to coarseness or fineness of the metal In other words, it is the texture of the metal that decides its worth. It was found that in the same stream the nuggets uncovered near the mouth of the creek are of better quality than those found at the source. The reason for this is not far to seek. The former have travelled farther and have been longer separated from the parent vein. They are therefore harder, smoother, more compact and of finer grain. Also they are of better quality, and are of greater value.

The absolute value of a nugget can only be determined after it has been melted and refined. And this value is based on the value of pure gold and by "pure" is meant free of alloy or other metals. One cubic inch of pure gold weighs 10,12883 ounces troy, and is worth $209.38. A single ounce is worth $20.67. Very few miners receive $20.67, or even $20 an ounce for their product; even the retorted bricks from the quartz mines failing to bring that price.

Drowning of the Guns.

Fred Taylor and Raymond Bixby, residing east of Savannah, N. Y., while out hunting in a rowboat on Seneca River, had a narrow escape. They were drifting down stream. Taylor was steersman. When nearing the Central bridge the current changed, preventing him from guiding the boat safely under and it crashed into one of the stone piers with much force, partly wrecking the boat, throwing both men and guns into the icy water. After struggling in the water they succeeded in gaining a firm hold on the overturned boat and began to send up loud cries, as they were being carried along by the swift current. A. C. Carr, engineer in the New York Central's pumping station, located a few hundred feet from the scene, heard the cries of the men and securing a sledge-hammer broke into a boathouse and was soon on his way to the rescue, overtaking the men clinging to the capsized boat about a mile below the bridge. They were both dragged into his boat in an exhausted condition after their twenty-minute ice-water bath. Bixby lost his grip on the boat twice and went to the bottom, but each time managed to reach the floating boat and grab hold anew. Both men were badly frightened and the two guns will probably remain in the water for some time.—Rochester Union and Advertiser.

COMMERCIAL

New York, R. G. Dun & Company's "Weekly Review of Trade" says:

Midsummer quiet conditions are more in evidence that at any previous time this season, although trade continues far in excess of earlier years, and preparations for Fall and Winter are unabated.

Confidence is the commercial sentiment, induced by exceptionally favorable crop reports and the absense of any distinctly adverse factor. Wholesale distribution is very heavy for this period and and the maiority of reports indicate satisfactorily prompt collections, while at some points Summer stocks are being reduced by clearance sales. Not only the leading industries, but nearly all manufacturing undertakings, have orders assuring activity well into the future and scarcity of labor is still the chief complaint.

Disputes as to wages are practically settled at the soft coal mines and anthracite collieries are resuming, the sliding scale giving hard coal miners an advance of 1 per cent, in July.

Many iron furnaces and steel mills have resumed after a brief season of idleness for repairs, inventories and settlement of wage scales, so that the production is once more very heavy.

Textile manufacturing conditions are not materially altered.

Bradstreets says:

Business failures for the week number 143, aaginst 166 in 1905. In Canada, 19 against 20 a year ago.

Wheat, including flour exports from the United States and Canada for the week are 1,952,272 bushels, against $1,-745,343 (corrected total) last week, 1,-903,304 this week last year, 1,412,408 in 1904 and 3,652,784 in 1903. Corn exports for the week are 594,718 bushels, against 691,000 last year, 834,772 a year ago, 574,929 bushels in 1904 and 1,402,-404 in 1903.

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Baltimore.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; receipts, 17,973 barrels; exports, 6,283 barrels.

WHEAT—Easier; spot, contract, 78¾@78¾; spot, No. 2 red, Western, 80¼; July 78¾@78¾; August, 78¼@78¾; steamer, No. 2 red, 74½@74⅝; receipts, 49,079 bushels; new Southern by sample, 68@77; new Southern on grade, 75@80½.

CORN—Dull; spot, 57¾@57¾; July, 57¼@57⅜; September, 57¾@57¾; steamer mixed, 55¼@55⅜; receipts, 47,-060 bushels; exports, 55,714 bushels; Southern white corn, 58@60; Southern yellow corn, 58@60.

OATS—Firm; No. 2 white, 44½ bid; No. 3 white, 43½@44; No. 2 mixed, 41½@42; receipts, 18,173 bushels.

RYE—Dull; No. 2 Western export, 61@61¼; receipts, 100 bushels.

HAY—Firmer; No. 1 timothy, 17.00@17.50; No. 1 clover mixed, 15.00@15.50.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged; fancy imitation, 17@18; fancy creamery, 21@22; fancy ladle 16@17; store-packed, 14½@15.

EGGS—Firm; 17½.

CHEESE—Active and unchanged; large, 11¼; medium, 11½; small, 11⅝.

SUGAR—Steady and unchanged; coarse granulated, 4.90; fine, 4.90.

New York.—WHEAT—Receipts, 8,-000 bushels; exports, 38,686. Spot easy; No. 2 red, 83¾ nominal elevator; No. 2 red, 83¾ nominal f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 88½ nominal f. o. b afloat; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 89 nominal f. o. b. afloat.

CORN—Receipts, 108,085 bushels; exports, 23,155. Spot easy; No. 2, 59½ nominal elevator and 59¾ nominal f. o b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 60½ nominal; No. 2 white, 61 nominal.

OATS—Receipts, 34,500 bushels; exports, 4,475. Spot steady; mixed oats 26@32 pounds, 43@43½; natural white 30@33 pounds, 43@44½.

FLOUR—Receipts, 12,487 barrels; exports, 14,910 barrels; steady but quiet.

LARD—Quiet; Western prime, 9.05@9.15; refined steady.

COTTONSEED OIL—Irregular; prime crude, f. o. b. mills, 26 early new crop; do., yellow, 37¼@37¾.

SUGAR—Raw steady; fair refining, 3 7-32; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 23-32; molasses sugar, 2 31-32; refined steady.

Live Stock.

Chicago, Ill.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,000; market steady. Common to prime steers, 4.00@6.25; cows, 2.75@4.50; heifers, 2.75@5.25; bulls, 2.75@4.25; calves, 5.75@7.00; stockers, 2.60@2.80.

HOGS—Market 5c lower. Choice to prime heavy, 6.85@6.92½; medium to good heavy, 6.70@6.80; butcher weights, 6.85@6.92½; good to choice heavy, mixed, 6.75@6.80; packing, 6.00@6.70.

SHEEP—Market steady to lower. Sheep, 4.50@6.25; yearlings, 5.50@6.25; spring lambs, 6.50@8.00.

New York.—BEEVES—Steers in light supply and 10c higher; fat bulls stronger; others steady; cows firm. Steers, 4.50@4.85; no choice here; bulls, 3.30@4.50; cows, 1.65@4.10.

CALVES—Market steady. Veals, 5.00@8.00; culls, 4.00. Dressed calves slow; city dressed veals, 8@12 per pound; country dressed, 6@11.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep steady; lambs, 35@50c lower; sheep, 3.50@5.50; lambs, 7.25@9.00; one car, 9.15; culls, 4.50@6.00.

HOGS—Market steady; good State hogs sold at 7.30@7.40.

IN THE FIELD OF LABOR.

Next to Great Britian, Russia has the most profitable postal system, which nets over $20,000,000 a year.

A Hungarian student who was recently "plucked" in an examination, shot himself, but first he wounded one of the examiners.

The largest insect in the world is probably a grasshopper found in the Karoo Desert in South Africa. It has a 10-inch spread of wing.

THEY LIKE CAKE.

Comes into the bakery a small girl, followed and attended by a fine, big dog with a coat of long, silky hair and tail fringed with the same; and as the little girl is making her purchase the dog stands near her, waving its tail slowly and gently.

The girl gets the bag of rolls she has come for and turns to go; and at this critical moment the dog, its tail waving now a little more vigorously, looks up at the baker. And the baker responds promptly; he places in the dogs mouth a cake, and, swallowing that, the dog turns now and lopes off after the small girl.

"All dogs like cake," said the baker, in answer to an inquiry, "or at least all dogs brought up in the houses, which are likely to be pampered and fed more or less on cake and other sweet stuff, and they come to like it. It's the same with horses.

"Plenty of people give their horses a lump of sugar occasionally, and the horses like that; the bakers horses, anyway, like cake. When the driver brings my horse around in the morning it expects a cake; and if it doesn't get it soon the horse will walk right up to the door for it.

"True, dogs and horses don't find any cake in nature, but they acquire a taste for it, just as you or I might for food to which we had not been accustomed."—*New York Sun.*

HOW HIGH KITES FLY.

A 23-year-old student initiated the modern system of flying kites with steel wire for scientific purposes. He is Mr. Douglas Archibald and calls attention to the remarkable kite ascent a short time ago under the direction of Dr. Assman, of the Lindenburg Aeronautical Observatory.

With a series of six kites having a total area of 323 square feet and employing about nine miles of wire a height was attained to no less than 6,430 meters, or almost exactly four miles. According to the aeronautic automatic recording instruments sent up with the kites at the highest point the temperature reached was 13 degrees Fahrenheit, that on the ground being 40.8 degrees, while the velocity of the wind was 56 miles an hour, against about 18 on the lower statum.

The performance shows that great advances have been made in the art of using kites for meterological observations in the upper air, for in Mr. Archibald's early experiments the kites rose only some 1,500 feet, and a few years ago it seemed as if two to two and a half miles would prove the limt to which they could be elevated.—*Chicago Tribune.*

FITS, St. Vitus' Dance; Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. H. R. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A steel chimney 260 feet high was recently completed in South Wales.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle

France has 7000 miles of State owned and toll free canals.

Dr. Biggers Huckleberry Cordial

Will convince the most skeptical when it comes to curing Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Children Teething, etc. 25c and 50c per bottle.

Wives of henpecked men are no spring chickens.

UNABLE TO WALK.

Terrible Sore on Ankle Caused Awful Suffering—Could Not Sleep—Cured by Cuticura in Six Weeks.

"I had a terrible sore on my ankle, and had not walked any for eleven months. I tried nearly everything without any benefit and had a doctor, but he didn't seem to do any good. He said I would have to have my limb taken off, and that I would never walk again. I suffered awful, and at night I could not sleep at all. I thought there was no rest for me, but as soon as I began to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment it commenced healing nicely. I bathed the ankle with warm water and Cuticura Soap, and then applied Cuticura Ointment to the affected part, and laid a cloth over the sore to hold it in place. After two weeks I could walk around in my room real good, and in six weeks' time my ankle was entirely cured, and I was walking around out of doors. Mrs. Mary Dickerson, Louisa C. H., Va., April 22, 1905."

WATER AS A NERVOUS FOOD.

"If nervous women would only drink more water they would not be so nervous," remarked a trained nurse the other day.

"Nearly every physician will recommend a woman who is suffering from nervous prostration or nervous exhaustion to drink lots of water between meals, but many women who do not come under a doctor's care would feel better and look better if they would drink, say, a quart of water in the course of a day. Water is a nerve food. It has a distinctly soothing effect when sipped gradually, as one can test for herself."—*Home Chat.*

TERRIBLE TO RECALL.

Five Weeks in Bed With Intensely Painful Kidney Trouble.

Mrs. Mary Wagner, of 1367 Kosuth Ave., Bridgeport, Conn., says: "I was so weakened and generally run down with kindey disease that for a long time I could not do my work and was five weeks in bed. There was continual bearing down pain, terrible backaches, headaches and at times dizzy spells when everything was a blur before me. The passages of the kidney secretions were irregular and painful, and there was considerable sediment and odor. I don't know what I would have done but for Doan's Kidney Pills. I could see an improvement from the first box, and five boxes brought a final cure."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A PRETTY MILKMAID

Thinks Pe-ru-na Is a Wonderful Medicine.

MISS ANNIE HENDREN.

MISS ANNIE HENDREN, Rocklyn, Wash., writes:

"I feel better than I have for over four years. I have taken several bottles of Peruna and one bottle of Manalin.

"I can now do all of my work in the house, milk the cows, take care of the milk, and so forth. ***I think Peruna is a most wonderful medicine.***

"I believe I would be in bed to-day if I had not written to you for advice. I had taken all kinds of medicine, but none did me any good.

"Peruna has made me ***a well and happy girl.*** I can never say too much for Peruna."

Not only women of rank and leisure praise Peruna, but the wholesome, useful women engaged in honest toil would not be without Dr. Hartman's world renowned remedy.

The Doctor has prescribed it for many thousand women every year and he never fails to receive a multitude of letters like the above, thanking him for his advice, and especially for the wonderful benefits received from Peruna.

Thieves are bound to their profession by hooks of steal.

CAPUDINE CURES INDICESTION and ACIDITY HEADACHES ALSO by removing the cause. It acts immediately—you feel its effects in 10 minutes. You don't have to wait a week to know its good. It cures. 10 cents.

Libby's Food Products

All are selected meats, prepared for your table in a kitchen as clean as your own.

Ready to serve any time—fit to serve anywhere.

All are economical—and all are good. Whether your taste be for Boneless Chicken, Veal Loaf, Ox Tongue, Potted Ham, Dried Beef, there is no way you can gratify it so well as by asking for Libby's.

Try Libby's delicious cooked Ox Tongue for sandwiches or sliced cold.

Booklet free, "How to Make Good Things to Eat." Write

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago.

YOU CANNOT

CURE

all inflamed, ulcerated and catarrhal conditions of the mucous membrane such as **nasal catarrh, uterine catarrh caused by feminine ills, sore throat, sore mouth or inflamed eyes** by simply dosing the stomach.

But you surely **can cure** these stubborn affections by local treatment with

Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic

which destroys the disease germs, checks discharges, stops pain, and heals the inflammation and soreness.

Paxtine represents the most successful local treatment for **feminine ills** ever produced. Thousands of women testify to this fact. 50 cents at druggists.

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WINTER Wheat, 90 Bushels per acre. Catalogue and samples FREE. Salzer Seed Co., Box A. C., La Crosse, Wis.

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B N U 36

If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

THE CENTRE REPORTER

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1906.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

Reformed—No services.

Presbyterian—Centre Hall, morning; Spring Mills, afternoon.

[Appointments not given here have not been reported to this office.]

LOCALS.

Social Saturday night in Grange Arcadia. Go and have a good time.

James Edward Dunning, of Osceola Mills, will succeed John S. Hosterman as assistant principal of the Bellefonte High School.

Frank E. Arney is picking choice blackberries for the home market. They are choice in every respect of the word.

J. Calvin Vonada, tenant on the farm of Rev. W. C. Rishel, at Stone Mill, and one of the progressive young farmers of that section, called on the Reporter Monday.

Miss Lyde E. Smith, formerly of Centre Hill, is now at Runnymede Lodge, Glen Haven, N. Y., instead of Philadelphia.

George A. Brown, Esq., of the law firm of Brown & Stevenson, Lock Haven, is a Democratic candidate for president judge of the twenty-fifth district, to succeed the late Judge Mayer.

"I could not think of doing without the Reporter, my home paper. Send it along for another year for the dollar enclosed." That was the message from Mrs. Sallie Horner, at Colyer.

Mrs. Perry Krise and daughter Bessie, of near Potters Mills, were in town Saturday and called at the Reporter office to advance their subscription on the Reporter. The family lives on a farm somewhat isolated, but it is very homelike.

As an earnest that there is to be no cessation of its campaign against child slavery, the Woman's Home Companion prints prominently in the August number the "Anti Child Labor Creed"—nine curt paragraphs defining the faith and purpose of those who are fighting against the abuses of child labor.

Ten short stories, all of the first quality, are included in that remarkable "fiction number," the August Everybody's. Some readers want a love story; others prefer one with adventure, excitement, danger. Lloyd Osbourne has combined both elements in his "automobile love story," "Three Speeds Forward," a masterpiece of humor, vivacity, and adroit incident.

No one is so independent as the farmer; he doesn't have to truckle; if he is insulted he can resent the insult without fear of losing trade, and there is no earthly reason, with the improved farm machinery he now has in use why he should not have an eight-hour day and such leisure for reading and study as would soon make him one of the best informed men in any calling. Why shouldn't the farmer be all this and more? Surely he has the possibilities.

The local paper should be found in every home. No children should grow up ignorant who can be taught to appreciate the home paper. It is said to be the stepping stone of intelligence in all those matters not to be found in books. Give your children a foreign paper which contains not a word about any person, place or thing, which they ever saw or perhaps ever heard of, and how could you expect them to be interested. But let them have the home paper and read of people whom they meet and of places of which they are familiar and soon an interest is awakened which increases with every arrival of the local paper. Thus a habit of reading is formed and those children will read the papers all their lives and become intelligent men and women, a credit to their ancestors, strong in knowledge of the world as it is today.

To a Smart Property-Owner.

Painting is practical work. Skill wins. It's the same with paint making.

You know 4 gallons L. & M. mixed with 3 gallons Linseed Oil makes enough paint for a moderate sized house—the best paint money can buy—because the L. & M. Zinc hardens the L. & M. White Lead and makes the L. & M. Paint wear like iron.

Buy L. & M. and don't pay $1.50 a gallon for Linseed Oil, as you do in ready-for-use paint, but buy oil fresh from the barrel at 60 cents, and mix with the L. & M.

Actual cost L. & M. about $1.20 per gallon.

Sold by Rearick Bros., Centre Hall.

Transfer of Real Estate.

Maggie M. Jones, et. bar., to Wm. Robison, May 14, 1906; lot in Port Matilda. $55.

Laura M. Parker, et. bar., to Chas. G. Overy, June 1, 1906; premises in Philipsburg. $2,300.

J. C. Hoffman, et. ux., to Joseph Hamer, July 28, 1905; lot in Philipsburg. $425.

Catharine Gephart, et. al., to W. I. Auman, Sept. 1, 1894; premises in Millheim. $150.

John H. Auman, et. ux., et. al., to R. S. Stover, June 28, 1906; lot in Millheim. $150.

Jas. [illegible]mer to Annie Gette, July 10, 1906; lot in Philipsburg. $440.

8 to 4.

That was the score Saturday afternoon made by the Pine Grove Mills and Centre Hall base ball teams on Grange Park, Centre Hall. There were a number of errors on both sides, the home team did not have its best foot forward. The visiting team was without doubt the stronger, and was made up from various points in the western section of the county. The score:

PINE GROVE	R	H
A. Tomko, rf	0	1
F. Goss, 2b	1	0
E. Martz, p	2	2
P. Goss, c	2	2
W. Weaver, 1b	1	0
Dunlap, cf	1	0
P. Tomko, 3b	0	1
P. Martz, ss	1	0
F. Weaver, lf	0	1
Totals	8	7

CENTRE HALL.	R	H
Mitterling, cf	1	1
Shutt, rf	1	1
Buck, lf	0	1
Bradford, 2b	0	1
Stahl, c	2	0
Knarr, ss	0	2
Jacobs, 1b	0	0
Homan, 3b	0	0
Bailey, p	0	0
Totals	4	6

Pine Grove	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	—8
Centre Hall	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	—4

Double plays, Centre Hall 2. Bases on balls, Bailey 1. Struck out—by Martz 7, by Bailey 9.

The Juniors Lose.

The local junior baseball team met its fate at Linden Hall Friday afternoon, the score being sixteen to two. The Linden Hall team has some splendid young, growing timber in it, which, when developed more fully will be heard from in the local fields at least. For Centre Hall nothing commendable can be said this time. The score:

Linden Hall	Runs
Palmer, 1b,	2
Keller, c,	2
Ashton, lf,	2
Ross, p,	2
Fisher, ss,	1
Coxey, 3b,	3
J. Weber, 2b,	2
Stover, cf,	1
F. Weber, rf,	1
Total	16

Centre Hall	Runs
Garis, cf,	0
Homan, p,	1
W. Bradford, lf,	0
Bailey, 2b,	0
Allison c,	0
Mitterling, rf,	1
Smith, 3b,	0
Snyder, 1b,	0
P. Bradford, ss,	0
Total	2

Harris Township.

Miss Gertrude Wieland is visiting Miss Eva Moyer, at Spring Bank.

J. Dale, of Centre Hall, was supplying the merchants with dry goods.

David Rhinesmith and daughter, Miss Bettie, of Spring township, spent last Thursday in Boalsburg.

Miss Sarah Haffley, of Bellefonte, spent a short time here.

Frank Torrence, of Philadelphia, called on friends in Boalsburg last week.

C. P. Wieland is attending to business in Washington city.

Mrs. Ella Calvert and sister, Mrs. Lizzie McGarvey, with her children, are visitors from Altoona.

Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Woods, of Sharon, are visiting Mrs. M. A. Woods.

J. A. Rupp spent last week at George Shuey's, at Rock View, helping at the ingathering of the harvest.

Miss Sara McClenahan, of Centre Hall, is staying with the Misses Keller for a few weeks.

John Rishel, of Oak Hall, is spending some time with his grandmother, Mrs. Katherine Wieland.

John Shuey, of Lemont, attended to business here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Hosterman and Mrs. Henry Dale entertained visitors from Huntingdon.

Henry Frederick sold his team and bought a spry three year old horse from Frank Homan. Early Monday morning he was out in the buggy trying him.

A company of young people from this place with Miss Ella Rhone, of New York, as chaperon, are camping this week in the picturesque country near Sunbury. Miss Martha Boal, of Centre Hall, and Reuben Stuart, of Pittsburg, are also numbered with the party.

The lecture, Friday evening, by General B. F. Fisher, of Philadelphia, was well attended and highly appreciated. He related some reminiscenses of the time when he, as a union soldier, with other prisoners, was confined in Libby prison; their trials and escape, and his return to the union lines. Quite a number of people from a distance were present, among whom were Andrew Lytle and family, of State College, and Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Heberling, of Pine Grove Mills.

James and Robert Galbraith will sell their personal property at public sale, Saturday, July 28th, and will make their homes with the families of James Searson and Henry Reits.

A dog's bark is generally worse than its bite, but it's different with a mosquito.

MEDICAL DELUSIONS

MANY STILL LINGER FROM THE DARK AGES OF CREDULITY.

Superstitions Regarding Remedies For Disease on the Lower East Side In New York—Prescriptions of the Old Time Apothecaries.

An east sider in lower New York suffering from acute rheumatism was taken to the Postgraduate Medical School and Hospital wearing a pair of eels, long defunct and dried, by way of garters. He showed much distress when they were removed by the nurse, being firmly convinced they would cure his rheumatism in time.

The laugh of science to the contrary notwithstanding, medical delusions in surprising number still survive from the ages of faith. Any physician who practices among the poor and ignorant can testify to this, and it is in particular the staff and students of an institution like the Postgraduate Medical School and Hospital, which receives its patients largely from the lower east side, a quarter teeming with variety, who are made to appreciate most fully the extent of superstition regarding remedies for disease.

Italian immigrants are peculiarly interesting in this respect. They frequently attribute stomach trouble to cat's hairs supposed to have been swallowed and persist in eating eggshells to cure it. They also eat snails as a remedy for consumption, though here they are supported by a highly respectable authority—that of "The Accomplished Physician," published in 1656, which declares that snail water, "owing to the cool, clammy and glutinous substance of the snail," is particularly grateful to the consumptive. These Italians use castor oil whenever their feelings become at all excited, either by joy or sorrow, burn rolls of waxed paper in their ears to cure the earache and willingly go through the even more heroic treatment of lighting fires on their bare stomachs when they have dyspepsia.

The trouble with these people is merely that they have not advanced with the times, but are still holding beliefs which are held by the most intelligent and best educated men of a few centuries ago. An apothecary's shop in Queen Elizabeth's time was stocked with things that strike moderns as singular enough, considered as medicine. These were crabs' claws, foxes' lungs, stags' hearts, boars' tusks, sea horses' teeth, elks' hoofs, precious stones in powder, flying fish, tortoises, alligators, dried toads, worms, scorpions and even human mummies. These latter were quite popular as a remedy for epilepsy, vertigo and palsy, besides being supposed to heal wounds and mortifications. Mummy cost 5s. 4d. a pound, or $1.28 in our money, and was a recognized staple of commerce, but, being so expensive, an artificial substitute was invented which is described by Croillius in his "Royal Chemist" as calling for "the carcass of a young man, some say red headed, not dying of disease, but killed." It is probable that this ghastly recipe was responsible for many of the mysterious disappearances common in those thrilling days. Human skulls sold for as much as 11 shillings apiece and were given in the form of a powder, mixed with a little oil.

The most highly esteemed prescriptions of the old time apothecary were those which cost the most and which must needs, therefore, include powdered precious stones. "Gascon's powder" was one of the most costly of these medicaments, being prescribed by the great physicians for their more important patients. It cost 40 shillings ($9.60) an ounce and was made in equal parts of crabs' eyes, pearls, white amber, oriental bezoar and the black tips of crabs' claws.

Precious stones, too, were thought to have much efficacy when worn as amulets. The ruby protected its wearer from plague and pestilence, the amethyst kept a man steady and sober, bloodstones stopped bleeding, the onyx prevented epilepsy, the topaz cured inflammation, the opal strengthened weak eyes, and the emerald prevented foolishness and aided the memory. Concerning the emerald an old writer further testifies: "It takes away vain and foolish fears, as of devils and hobgoblins, folly and anger, and causeth good conditions; if it do so worn about one, reason will tell him that being beaten into powder and taken inwardly it will do much more."

The use of herbs and plants as medicines, of course, agrees with modern practice; but the old physicians made the mistake of considering them as possessing semi-magical properties. It was believed that they were the dwelling places of good and evil spirits which worked their good and evil wills upon those who touched them. The old rhyme says:

Trefoil, vervain, John's wort, dill
Hinders witches of their will.

And these four plants had extraordinary reputations in the middle ages for both natural and supernatural powers. The trefoil is common in the United States today, especially in the south, and has certain legitimate medical properties. The vervain is allied to our native verbena and was anciently believed to be effective against all poisons and the venom of serpents, as well as against bewitched drinks and the like. It was also efficacious for witchcraft. Anne Bodenham, the celebrated witch of Salisbury, used to send her pupils into the fields to gather vervain and dill. The sun worshipers of Persia always carried vervain when they approached their altars. They gathered it when there was neither sun nor moon and poured a libation of honey upon the earth in reparation for their robbery. St. John's wort was called "Fuga demonium" in the old days, because it routed evil spirits. It was a common ingredient of magical concoctions and is still gathered with much ceremony by the peasantry of France and Germany when St. John's day (June 24) comes around.

Solomon's seal was another of the wonder working plants, said to be the herb which Solomon used to cure epilepsy by placing it in a ring applied to the nostrils of the patient, from which circumstance arose the popularity of the magical ring or seal that figures in so many eastern tales.

Curious stories are told of the mandrake, a scion of the potato family, the fruit of which used to be called the "love apple" (a name later applied to the tomato), no doubt because to eat of it generously produced temporary insanity. It was much used in love philters to awaken the tender passion, and the most efficacious specimens were obtained from the vicinity of gibbets, where evil doers swung by the neck. There was but one way to gather the mandrake, under pain of death for mistake, since the belief was that it groaned aloud when pulled from the ground and that whoever heard the sound fell dead on the spot. The custom was to fasten a dog by the tail to the plant and beat him until in his struggles he tore up the mandrake by the roots. The person superintending the operation had his ears stopped with pitch and so escaped, but the dog, for which the same precaution was not taken, heard the groan and died.

Extraordinary cures were accomplished by some familiar flowers in the olden times. The anemone was thought by the ancients to be an emblem of disease, and Pliny says that physicians recommended that the first anemone seen in the spring should be picked and concealed in a scarlet cloth until sickness came, requiring that it should be hung around the neck. The juice of the forgetmenot was credited with the power of hardening steel until no metal could resist it. The peony was used by Paeon, the famous physician of ancient Greece, from whom it takes its name, to cure wounds. Demons were supposed always to flee from the spot where it grew.

The elder tree also had some remarkable properties. An old writer declares that "if one travel with two little sticks of elder in his pocket he shall not fret nor pant, let the horse go never so hard." A piece of an elder branch cut out between two knots used to be worn around the neck to cure erysipelas, and in the Tyrol today elder bushes are planted on new graves in the form of a cross, it being believed that they will blossom in due time if the soul formerly inhabiting the body lying underneath has been received into paradise.—New York Tribune.

GROWING PAINS.

Aches In Children That Should Receive Serious Attention.

The evil that may be caused by a phrase is well exemplified by the term "growing pains." Many a cripple today owes his misfortune to the fact that the first symptoms of his disease were misinterpreted. The recurring pains of which he complained, which caused him to limp at times or to cry out in his sleep, were called by his parents growing pains and were thought to signify nothing more than the effort of nature to adjust the growing bones and muscles and sinews to each other.

Of course every child has innumerable little aches and pains, the result of fatigue, slight sprains, stone bruises and the like, and it is well the fond parents should not take too much notice of them, lest they foster a disposition in the child to worry over illnesses. The cause of such occasional pains is usually apparent, and a night's rest or a day in the house will dispel it. But when the pain recurs from time to time without evident cause, or when ordinary romping during the day is followed by a night of aching, and perhaps a limp for a day or two, it is possible that there is some serious underlying cause and the family physician should be consulted.

Frequent complaint of pain in the knee is one of the signs of beginning hip disease, but examination shows the knee to be apparently sound, and so the home diagnosis of growing pains is made, and the real trouble in the hip is overlooked, often until it is too late to prevent permanent lameness.

Although not called growing pains, repeated attacks of stomach ache in children should not be slighted, for they may be a symptom of early spinal disease. The complaint of pain in the stomach, when not referable to green apples or a surfeit of pastry, especially when the complaint is made at the close of the day or during the night, should excite suspicion and if often repeated should indicate the necessity of a careful examination of the spine. Growing pains may be due to rheumatism, which, if not detected and correctly treated, may lead to disease of the heart.

A less serious trouble, but one demanding medical treatment, which may cause an aching in the limbs, is malaria. This is a dangerous diagnosis, for if incorrect it may be as serious in its consequences as that of growing pains, and even if the child has had an unmistakable attack of malaria the parent should not be content with that explanation of its aches and pains, but should refer the matter to the doctor.

It should always be remembered that growth is a normal process and should no more be accompanied by pain than digestion or breathing.—Youth's Companion.

Her Little Mistake.

The joke is on a Westbrook (Me.) woman who on getting ready to leave church recently was unable to find one of her rubbers, so she walked home with one shoe exposed to the wet. When she arrived home she remarked to one of her family how heavy the foot with one rubber felt. This was explained in part when she attempted to remove the one overshoe and found she had both on one foot.

Tablets, all sizes, at the Reporter office.

Gold comes in quartz; so does the gold cure.

Inherited Memories.

A writer in the Nineteenth Century tells a strange story of "inherited memories." The ruins of an ancient Roman fortress rise from the grounds of a Mr. Phillips. A clergyman called upon the owner one day and asked to see the ruins. "He told me he had a distinct recollection of living there and that he held some office of a priestly nature in the days of the Roman occupation," said Mr. Phillips. "One fact struck me as significant. He insisted on examining a ruined tower which had bodily overturned. 'There used to be a socket in the top of it,' he went on, 'in which we used to plant a mast, and archers used to be hauled to the top in a basket protected with leather, from which they picked off the leaders among the ancient Gorlestonians.' We found the socket he had indicated."

When Paris Was Dirty.

It takes the labors of 4,000 to keep the city of Paris clean today, but in times past that capital did not care so much about the matter and was not always pleasing to look upon. In 1348 King John of France made the request that Parisians should not allow their pigs to roam the streets. Charles VI. (1368-1422) complained that the practice of throwing rubbish into the Seine made it a "great horror and an abomination to look upon." Until the seventeenth century everybody who could went about Paris on horseback in order to avoid contact with the filth of the streets. Various ordinances were made to compel the people to sweep the road before their own doors, but it was not until 1791 that the dust cart became an institution.

A Lullaby.

Magistrate—You are accused of attempting to hold a pedestrian up at 2 o'clock this morning. What have you to say in your own behalf?

Prisoner—I am not guilty, your honor. I can prove a lullaby.

Magistrate—You mean an alibi.

Prisoner—Well, call it what you like, but my wife will swear that I was walking the floor with the baby at the hour mentioned in the charge.—Chicago News.

Ibsen on Friendship.

Friends are a costly luxury, and when one invests one's capital in a mission in life one cannot afford to have friends. The expensiveness of friendship does not lie in what one does for one's friends, but in what one, out of regard for them, leaves undone. This means the crushing of many an intellectual germ.—From a Letter to George Brandes.

Just Like Him.

Arthur—You think I don't love you, darling? Why, I would die for you. Arethusa—Yes, and it would be just like you to do it so that your funeral would come on a day when I had to give up a real nice engagement to attend it. Oh, you men are so selfish!

Sad.

First Baby—You look sad.

Second Baby—I am. I feel keenly the responsibility of having parents who cannot afford to have me.—Smart Set.

Seized His Chance.

Miss Prim—In Siberia do they have reindeer? Mr. Nervey—Yes, but oftener they have snow, darling.—Cleveland Leader.

He who does not improve today will grow worse tomorrow.—German Proverb.

There are no two weighs about it—a pair of scales.

The average automobile is almost as stubborn as a mule.

For that Dandruff

There is one thing that will cure it—Ayer's Hair Vigor. It is a regular scalp-medicine. It quickly destroys the germs which cause this disease. The unhealthy scalp becomes healthy. The dandruff disappears, had to disappear. A healthy scalp means a great deal to you—healthy hair, no dandruff, no pimples, no eruptions.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Israel Wolf, late of Miles township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request any persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. GEORGE N. WOLF, Executor, Clement Dale, Spring Mills, Pa. Attorney.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Jas. A. McClintic, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request any persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. ANDREW F. McCLINTIC, Executor, Clement Dale, Atty., Bellefonte, Pa. No. 25 West Market St., Lewistown, Pa.

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